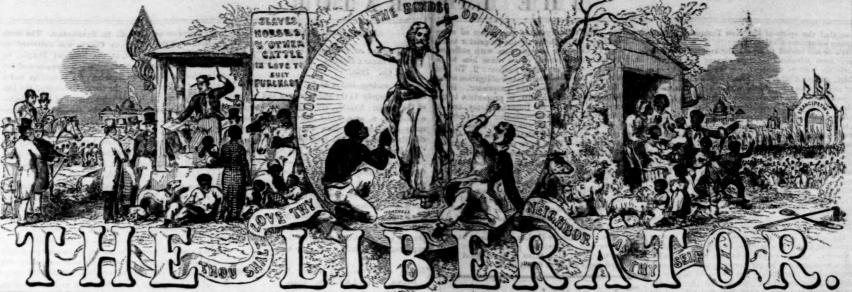
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All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inned three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, neylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sosies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finar-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-WIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1567.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH. We give below a considerable portion of a cool, auious, satanic speech, delivered on the 28th ult. at arnwell, (S. C.) by the redoubtable Senator Hamond, of 'mudsill' notoriety :-

The people of Kansas have, by an overwhelming ority, rejected the land ordinance as modified by ogress, and refused to come into the Union on a terms. Be it so. It is what I expected—what I

bot a peaceful, prosperous and powerful people may not challenge fate a day too soon. The question still remains, can the free States be brought to concur permanently in any line of policy that will subwer the constitution and seriously damage the South in this confederacy? I do not believe that they can. Reckless as is political ambition, and insent forces. the connectacy? I do not believe that they can it is a six political ambition, and insane as fanasa ever is, I have no idea that the free States the consolidated on the wild project of ruling the reholders by mere brute numbers, either through thallst love. stareholders by mere brute numbers, either through the ballot box or by force of arms, whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of the fruits of their har, or to govern us with the mildness and pateral care due to inferiors. The nervous in the South, and the abolition demagogues of the North, may believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if nather soher sense nor patriotism should prevail, the same of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with our Northern brethren, in every crisis override their love of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the insolent boasts of the abolitionists of what they will do when they get the government in their hands. The North has only to

because the South will not submit to. She will not supass beyond that, but will content herself with the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections, is she has just done—always leaving it to the democracy to carry that which makes the President. Only four times since the organization of this government has the North had possession of it, and in such case for only one term. The North has never united long on any policy. The injuries inflicted on the South have been mainly inflicted by her own

mment in their hands. The North has only to made clearly sensible how far she can go, and that the South will not submit to. She will not

species. So they the source—

see part of Samu by the expedience of the sentile, here the recognitive part is not entire benefit and congruent and the second properties of the sentile part of the second properties. The second properties of the se

for outside barbarians they adored freedom and equality; but, failing in all their schemes, and finding that, with all their costly expenditures and highsounding manifestoes, they had simply ruined their own colonies and made themselves the vassals of the slave blodders, what have they done? Why, renewed the slave trade. Not in name. Oh, no! Exeter Hall and the Parliament Houses still thunder exercitions against that; while the colonists, under government protection, and with English money, wrung by taxation from her 'wages slaves,' are importing by hundreds of thousands Chinese and Hindoo coolies, under conditions compared with which Algerine slavery of the last century was merciful. They do not hold them as we do our alares, for better for worse, in sickness and health, in childhood and old age. No; in their prime of life they seduce them from their homes, transport them to distant and unwholesome climes; for the merest pittanee of wages consume their best years in the severest labors, and then turn them out to die—the direst slavery that brutal man has ever instituted. France, less sensitive—having no Exeter Hall—embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases, for so they may be called, from slaves are still in the very heat and turnoil of this great remains the far-famed settlement of our own Colonizative for union, energy and perseverance.

where. It is not that the sils and climates do not exist: but that this and the other great agricultural staples—sugar, rice, tobac-o, coffee—can never be produced as articles of wide extended commerce, except by slave labor. This they at length found out. But such labor they had repudiated every where. Not in France nor in Great Britain, where they still hold sacred splendid thrones and palmy aristocracies amid starving laborers, only for outside barbarians they adored freedom and equality; but, failing in all their schemes, and finding that, with all their costly expenditures and high-or and approximation of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one in the condition of

with us in our construction of the Constitution, and under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the maintenance of our rights and interests, we owe it to our country, to ourselves, to the world, and to posterity, to cast aside all weak fears, all petty or impracticable issues, all mere wrangling and vituperation, personal and sectional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious strength and the calmness of undoubted courage to the overthrow of every false theory of government and every sentimental scheme for organizing labor, carrying with us the Constitution of our fathers, and, if we can, their Union.

But the slave States, constituting, and as I think forever to constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accomplish nothing in this Union without the aid of faithful allies in the free States. It has forever to constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accomplish nothing in this Union without the aid of faithful allies in the free States. It has been of late too much the habit in the South to mistrust all such allies—to disparge, to denounce, and drive them from us. Nothing could be more unwise or more unjust. It is distrusting the truth and justice of our own cause, or calumniating human nature, to doubt that there are in the free States thousands of sound thinking, true-hearted, and gallant men who concur essentially in our views, and are ready to make cause with us. Nay, it is falsifying history and fact. During the late session I saw men acting cordially and vigorously with us against the positive instructions of their excited constituents, at the hazard of political martyrdom; and in two instances that martyrdom was consummated before the adjournment. Shall we pay no tribute to such heroic devotion to truth, to justice, and the Constitution? Shall we revile them in common with all Northern men, because many revile and some have betrayed us? To be truly great we must be not only just, but generous and forbearing to all mankind. Let us place ourselves in the situation of Northern public men in this great contest, consider their dangers and responsibilities, and, making every allowance for human weakness, do homage to the brave and faithful.

If the South has any desire to remain in the Union, and control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does not control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does not control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does not control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does not control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does not control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if sh

ful.

If the South has any desire to remain in the Union, and control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does remain in it, must conciliate her Northern allies. She must be just, kind and true, to all who are true to her. But it she determines, and whenever she determines, to throw off her Northern friends and dissolve this Union, I need scarcely say that I shall, without hesitation, go with her fully and faithfully. I do not for a moment doubt that, in or out of this Union, she can sustain herself among the foremost nations of the earth. All that she requires is the union of her own people, and happily they never were at any former period so a united and harmonious as now. A homogeneous people, with our social and industrial institutions the same everywhere, and all our great interests identical, we should always have been united in our moral and political opinions and policy. The ambitious dissensions of the host of brilliant men whose names adorn our annals have heretofore kept us apart. The abolitionists have, at length, fored upon us a knowledge of our true position, and come pelled us into union—an union not for aggression, but for defence; purely conservative of the constitution and the constitutional rights of every section and of every man. The union of these States, from the Canadas to the Rio Grande, and from shore to shore of the two great oceans of the globe, whatever shendor may encircle it, is but a policy, and not a principle. It is subordinate to rights and interests. But the union of be perfected and perpetual. principle involving all our rights and all our interests. Let that union be perfected and perpetual.

ambitious, factious and divided public men, and our history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet history proves that no man and no measure has yet of the South to make their pious parones in this country the laughtite of the south yet his country, that the abolitionists will inevitably get the power of this government permanently into their hands, and, backed by the opinion of the world, use it to our destruction. Let us consider what are the facts. From the time that the wisde what are the facts. From the time that the wisde and good Las proved the facts. From the time that the wind the proved of the south the facts. From the time that the wind the proved of the south of the world, and the proved of the proved of the south of the world.

Thus these two nations, France and England, the power of this government permanently into their hards, and, backed by the opinion of the world, use it to our destruction. Let us consider what are the facts. From the time that the wind the world, sustains the south of the world.

Thus these two nations, France and England, the power of this government permanently into their hards and the proved it is respectable and influential, have thoroughly remained to the right of the world.

The south of the south of the South to make their pious partons in this quality accept and manfully perform our designation, and as must to consider which to missiving of our c

From the Western Christian Advocate

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

GENERAL CUSHING ON MEXICO.

The National Agricultural Society met last week at Richmond, Virginia. This fair was not permanently distinguishable from others, except by the number and excellence of the hotses on exhibition the palace of Lord and Lady Napier, the elaborate speech of Caleb Cushing in behalf of agriculture, and the immediate absorption of the whole of Maxico. The precise connection this latter had with the fair, we cannot exactly see. But as the General congratulated Governor Wise on the good times they, two, had in John Tyler's Administration, we have no doubt the fault is curs, not his. General congratulated Governor Wise on the good times they, two, had in John Tyler's Administration, we have no doubt the fault is curs, and the omistake.

He first talks over sundy things:

Let that pass. British Americs, after all, he her own republican future, plain and assured before of animosity, but of friendship—not by the act of friedous, irresponsible, mischierous, private incoders, but by the delicherate, efficacious, and official action of the Government of the United States.

Hay thoughfull person can test this—if, apart from the question of expediency, they doubt its rightfulness, and therefore progressive and exactly the set of friedous, irresponsible, mischierous, private incoders, but by the delicherate, efficacious, and official action of the Government of the United States.

Hay thoughfull person can test this—if, apart from the question of expediency, they doubt its rightfulness, and therefore oppose the continuation of the advancement and her rule of right we stand anywhere in America. Where is New York to the raise to flate the providence of the Roman and the private of right we have tended to the providence of the control of the Cont

and was mortified and ashamed of such an utter want of concern for a brother in prison, by Methodist Bishops, merely, as it seemed to me, because he had a black skin. But Lleave them with God, the righteous judge, who in the last day may say, 'Sick, and in raison, and ye visited me not,' and 'inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren'—even to a poor colored brother in his dungeon—'ye did it not unto me.'

H. MATTISON.

Tarring and Feathering -- Statement of the Vic-

To the Editors of North American:

The public may recollect that, during the last summer, James D. Bowers, a citizen of Maryland, residing near Chestertown, Kent county, was enticed by false pretences, late at night, by a mob, from his residence, and brutally tarred and feathered, and otherwise injured; and that his wife, then in a delicate situation, who had followed the mob a considerable distance to the spot where the diabolical deed was perpetrated, was rudely insulted and violently treated in the affray.

I am the person referred to. Thinking it not right to let such acts pass without an effort at redress, I brought suit against several persons who committed the deed in Kent County Court, which was to commence October 18, 1858. On the 14th inst.—having been invited to do so by the State's Attorney, who assured me that my person should be

secute the suit. I stopped at my sister's house, adjoining my own property, and it soon became known that I was in the place, prepared to prosecute my persecutors. On Saturday, the 16th, late in the day, slaveholders met, as I am informed, at E. T. Chamber's office, in Chestertown, and concoctant the state of the st ed a scheme to meet at my residence or my sister's at early dawn on Monday, and to take me to the country at all risks. At the appointed time, they surrounded the house where we then were, and where my wife had given birth to a child but two

days before.

My sister going to the window, the mob demanded me. On being forewarned to leave the house, notwithstanding their knowledge of my wife's extreme prostration, they made preparations for forcible entrance, with determined threats to tear the house down if I did not come out. Under certain solemn promises of protection to myself, and of attention to be rendered to my wife—whom I can hardly hope to see again alive, after such great excitement in her prostrate condition—I agreed to go with the Hon. J. R. Ricaud, T. Skirven, and Louin Usilton, and was by them conveyed to the railroad depot.

The names of the persons concerned in this deed, so far as I saw and at present recollect, are as follows: Hornes Beck, Isaac Perkins, John Beck, G. W. T. Perkins, John T. Skirven, Frank Cann, Ben Cann, J. B. Ricoun, Louin Usilton, Abel J. Reese, John Frank Usilton. Little John Gale, James W. John Frank Usilton. Little John Gale, James W. Skirven, Wm. P. Francis, Wm. B. Wilmer, Wm. Parker, George W. Spencer, John Wetherhead, Benton Sutton, Nathaniel Comegys, — Oldham, R. Jones, Jerry Nichols, Wm. K. Stevens, Josiah Ringold, Samuel Rosenbury, Sewell Hepburn, Rayner Stavely, Adolphus Wallace, — Wallace, Emory Sudlor, Ezekiel Weeks, Lewis M. Hepburn. Some if not all of these were armed with gens Some, if not all of these were armed with guns or pistols. Two of the above agreed to accompany me out of the State, viz: Louin Usilton and the Hon. J. B. Ricaud, member of Congress. The mob sent, in addition, the following persons: George W. Spencer, Adolphus Wallace and his brother, John Wetherhead, Benton Sutton, and one other, whom I do not remember, well armed with gune and revolvers. They proceeded in four carriages to Middletown, Del., whence I came to this city, where I am now staying. am now staying.

I will add that I am a member of the Society of

I will add that I am a member of the Society of Friends, but I have never been a member of any abolition society, although my father was a member of Kent County (Md.) Abolition Society, as was also the father of Judge Chambers. No funds have ever been placed in my hands for any anti-slavery purpose whatever. The statements made in the News, and copied into other Maryland papers, abound in falsehoods.

I submit to you, Mr. Editor, this simple statement of facts, leaving to your readers to make their own comments.

JAMES L. BOWERS.

Philadelphia, 10th Month, 20, 1858.

From the Dublin Nation. ANOTHER APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

Once more, my countrymen, permit me to say, that a deep feeling of the iniquity of slavery should impress our souls. If Irishmen at home had a manly and upright feeling in relation to this great question, Irishmen in America would not dishonor their country as they do, by a participation in that vile system there which degrades millions of their fellow men—equal heirs with themselves of God's love and favor—into the condition of articles of sale, and of transfer from hand to hand; for which wickedness there is not even a shadow of justifica-

wickedness there is not even a shadow of justifica-tion. It rests solely on brute force. It is palpable rebellion against our Creetor, who is alike the Father of all the races of men that dwell upon the

Father of all the races of men that dwell upon the face of the earth.

Irishmen, you have trailed your ancient honor and renown in the dust. Your forefathers hated shavery; and in ages past, when other nations held white men in bondage, Ireland freed herself from this great iniquity in the sight of God and man. America is the country which myriads of our countrymen have chosen as their asylum, as their future home, and the home of their children. Slavery has laid her blighting finger on that land. It is steadily sapping the foundations of the free institutions theoretically establ hed at the revolution; and which, but for this cursi this Upas tree, under which every good thing is turned to ashes, would grow stronger and stronger, casting its roots downwards, and throwing its branches upwards until a goodly tree would be found, under which freedom and happiness would find shelter to the remotest time.

and happiness would find shelter to the remotest time.

Irishmen at home, the spirit of indifference paralyzes you—selfishness, miserable selfishness makes you slumber when you should be wide awake, guarding your own liberties by the cultivation of a fine manly feeling favorable to universal liberty.

Irishmen in America, you are unfaithful to the sacred principles of liberty you professed, when you quitted your native land. You have brought dishonor on, the name of Ireland, by bowing down before the accursed attar of slavery. When our noble, high-souled, enthusiastic-lover of liberty—O'Connell—was alive, Ireland was honored in America, altifough she was hated by the enemies of the colored many because of his great faithfulness. Now, there is not one mighty voice among us, to thunder indignant and manly anathemsus against the vile system; and as our sone cower under the fown of the tiger, contempt is the all but universal feeling for our country, throughout all sections of the Union.

ING, Bouns.

Medicine every er Store. New and Sec-Beds, Mattresse, ing house, which

STAIRS.

his Age of , 1610. SLATION BIBLE of the best He intry, an indest is great work in The New Tests

for subscribes elegant volume in cloth, and to Agents already to book to obtain tried, we could TORE. It is a book for ; and if the ai-or any book we ABIN,

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STREET, OSTON. RMED. of many cases of Joint; Crocked, Elbows; Crocked Cords and Wesk-lakinds of trast, idered past care, J. P. MANN, No.

Beecher, Hos. Hiram Anderso, rcelow, 76 Box-lwuy, New York. & SON. Bostos.

Socially and politically, there are signs of improvement; let us be careful to secure a permanence of these bleasings. If we hope to secure good for ourselves, while we exhibit a total indifference to the good of others, the eternal laws of God, which are t enmity with gross selfishness and indifference to the wants of others, will surely punish us by th

the wants of others, will surely punish us by the disappointment of our hopes.

This question of slavery in America concerns us intimately; because of the numbers of our countrymen in that land; and because of the wrong course they have pursued, and are yet pursuing there, in relation to it. I pray that our future may be brighter than our past, and I remain, Mr. Editor, faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON. 35 Eccles-street, 13th July, 1858

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate.

The following letter has just been received by a friend of ours from Miss Sarah P. Remond, a colored lady, a zealous and able anti-slavery lecturer, and sister to Mr. Charles L. Remond, who was well known in England in 1840 and 1841, as an eloquent pleader on behalf of his oppressed race. As it ap-pears that Miss Remond may shortly be expected amongst us, we publish her letter in order that it may serve in some degree as an introduction to one who, from all we have ever heard of her, is entitled to our confidence, kindness, and respect :-LETTER FROM MISS REMOND.

SALEM, (Mass.,) Sept. 18, 1858.

Your letter dated August 18th, was received. reached my home while I was absent attending Harwich, in company with Parker Pillsbury, Mr. Foss, and my brother. Our meetings, eight in number, were well attended. On Sanday, although we had a large ball, many were obliged to go away, unable to obtain entrance. I never looked upon a more closely packed audience. We endeavored to more closely packed audience. We endeavored to speak the words of truth to them, and I am sure the meeting was a very successful one. I received last week a short but pleasant call from Mr. Garrison and an English gentleman, Mr. Robson, who has been travelling in America. Mr. Robson seems to understand the character of our nation and the spirit of slavery. He is bearing very faithful testimony e great crime of our age. There is a very against the great crime of our age. There is a very strong effort being made at this time on the part of slaveholders and their allies to legalize the slave trade. Only think of it, in the nineteenth century, a nation which years ago declared the slave trade piracy, and at this time is making greater profesin favor of liberty and Christianity th other nation in the world, endeavoring to legalize the traffic in the bodies and souls of men and women who are 'made but a little lower than the angels. Is it not enough to make one's heart sick?

Oh God! my every heart-string cries, Dost Thou these scenes behold In this our boasted Christian land, And must the truth be told?

It is true, the truffic in slaves has always been car ried on under our flag, but now there will be an at-tempt made to throw around this infamous crime the sanction of law. 'And why not?' I may ask, when the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that men and women with a dark co plexion have no rights which white men are bou to respect.' When I began to write to you, I did not intend to write so much about the cause I feel so much interest in, but you know out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh. me great satisfaction to hear of your safe arrival at Liverpool. To ride upon the waves of the ocean three thousand miles is really an event. I was exceedingly anxious to join you in your voyage; more so than I expressed in my letters to you. Feeling that you had no prejudice against color, I knew I that you had no prejudice against color, I knew I should be sure of one person to speak a word with now and then. I still hope to reach London before winter, but I dread starting for many reasons. I do not fear the wind nor the waves, but I know that, no matter how I go, the spirit of prejudice will meet me. I shall take passage from Boston in an English steamer. You mention my brother's friends. It is a long time since he visited England, so I shall rather on all my courage, and endeavor to depend gather up all my courage, and endeavor to depend upon myself. Parker Pillsbury will write to a friend of his to meet me at Liverpool, and I shall hope to get along very well. He wished me to remember him very kindly to you. He has visited me twice at my own home since I wrote to you last. I am very trully yours, SARAH PARKER REMOND.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate DRAFT OF A NATIONAL REMON-STRANCE.

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate, 33, Elmwood, Leeds, 9th October, 1858.

DEAR SIR,-I have great pleasure in forwarding before the members of British Christian Churches for their signatures. At a meeting of the members of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 12th of October, the following resolu were unanimously adopted :-

1st, 'That the document now read be adopted as the Christian Remonstrance from the British to the American Churches; that it be brought before the Christian Churches of Great Britain, and that their signatures be affectionately invited.

2nd. 'That the following gentlemen constitute an executive committee for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution: Rev. Wm. Hudswell, Rev. C. Bailhache, Mr. John Andrew, Mr. Wm. Belborough, Mr. Joseph A. Horner, and the secre

taries of this society.'
3rd. 'That in order to facilitate the labors of the xecutive committee, and enable them to bring these matters to a satisfactory conclusion, a subscription uch as it is calculated that has to opened; and inasmuch as it is calculated that the Remonstrance will aid the anti-slavery cause and prove conducive to the spread of pure and undefiled religion, therefore the kind co-operation of the dif-ferent anti-slavery societies and Christian bodies throughout the country be affectionately invited.'

From the foregoing resolutions your readers will perceive the exact position at which we have now arrived, and it is now for our friends to determine whether the Remonstrance shall be fully carried or whether it shall die a natural death. Sure I Sir, and I think that every Christian will coincide with me in this opinion, that the document now be-fore us is both reasonable and just, and in every way adapted to express the feelings of our Christian community on this all-important topic. Further in executive comupon what course they will pursue. Meanwhile, post-office orders or remit-tances in aid of this object may be addressed to me, and will be duly acknowledged by Your obedient servant,

WM. H. PULLEN

[corr.]

The Protestant Christians of Great Britain to all their Brethren in the United States of America: grace, mercy and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ, be multiplied unto you. BRETHREN,

It has long been the conviction of many amongs us, that it was our duty to address to you a few plain words on a subject which we feel to be of vital importance to the interests of true religion in your midst, and throughout the world. That question

is, Negro Slavery.

The following facts, showing to what extent you participate in slavery, are the grounds of our appeal. From trustworthy statistics we learn that the Epise-palian Church, numbering 1,504 ministers and 73,000 members, holds 88,000 slaves; that the Pres 73,000 members, holds 88,000 slaves; that the Presbyterian Church, numbering 4,578 ministers and 490,259 members, holds 77,000 slaves; the Methoopal Church, numbering 6,000 ministers, ,000 members, holds 219,563 slaves; that the Baptist Church, numbering 8,168 ministers, and 948,867 members, holds 226,000 slaves.

148,867 members, holds 226,000 slaves.

In this appeal, we wish carefully to avoid giving an tous appear, we wish carefully to avoid giving utterance to a single irritating word, but would onen our minds freely, and in a brotherly and Christian spirit. We have no doubt that personal interests and difficulties, some of which we are willing to believe we cannot appreciate as fully as you do, have warped your minds in your consideration of the New Testament teaching on this question. Still, notwithching on this question. Still, notwith-

of slavery.

We cordially rejoice at the gigantic strides your country has made among the civilized nations of the earth. The world looks on slavery as the one foul blot by which your escutcheon is darkened. We hail the time, which we are sure must be rapidly approaching, when this will be for ever wiped away. There will be a simultaneous shout of delight throughout this country and America, when the cable which now unites both countries shall an-

aute which now units both countries shall an-counce that every slave is free.

A peculiar sucredness appears to us to attach to his question just now, when your country at large being so signally blest with a revival of religion. so being so signally blest with a revival of religion.
God by his grace is uniting both masters and slaves in a holy brotherhood, through a common faith and common hopes. In the presence of this, does not slavery appear to you a strange anomaly?

We pray that the Spirit of the God of truth and

direct your hearts and minds to right

neans as small secure its best and specurest per nec. We are, brethren, Your affectionate brethren in Jesus Christ.

THE SERFS OF BUSSIA.

and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the nobility (who alone are entitled to hold them.) and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them, and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the hold them. the peasants of the Crown. As to the peasants of the Crown—including the million and a half peasants of the appanages, placed by a late decree on the same level with those belonging directly to the Crown, the whole amounting to some 22,000,000 in number—great strides have already been taken toward their emancipation, which may now be considered as assured. The only remaining question is as to the peasants belonging to individuals, of whom the number amounts to some 2,000,000, having prevails as to a large portion of the serfs nominally cotton is the chief support of American slavery, and

proprietors possess less than 21 slaves each. They own, among them, 742,420 peasants of both sexes.

African emigrant aid societies in each State, after the The position of these pensants and that of their masters may be compared to that of a very large proportion of the slaves and slaveholders of the United States. Of our 347,355 slaveholders in 1850, 309,883 were owners of less than twenty slaves each. The lot States. Of our 347, 355 staveholders in 1859, 309,850 were owners of less than twenty slaves each. The lot offthis body of serfs is said to be very hard. The patriarchal feelings which belong, to a certain extent, to the richer and better educated proprietors are too often strangers to the breasts of these ignorant and often strangers to the breasts of these ignorant and often strangers whose poverty drives them often to

seris.
3. There were 36,024 proprietors owning from 10 to 100 seris—in all, 3,271,648 souls. The corresponding class of proprietors in the United States amounted, by the census of 1850, to just about the same number with that of Russia, but the total of slaves owned by them was very far less, shewing slaves owned by them was very far less, shewing that, while more of this class in Russia approached the limit of 100 slaves, with us the greater part of this class did not rise much beyond 20 slaves each.

ss number of slaves.

United States of 1,447 great proprietors, each able testimony on this subject, giving additional interthe United States of 1,497 great proprietors, each able testimony on this subject, giving admitional inter-owning more than 2,000 s.rfs, and together 6,-567,066. They represent the great territorial for-tunes of Russia, having at their head the Count Cheremeticf, who alone owns more than 300,000 edemigrants (comparatively small though it be)

made to their owners to the world.' Crown, for advances

Crown, for advances made to their owners to the extent of more than \$300,000.000.

In those districts where the system prevails of the cultivation of the lands of the proprietors by the labor of the serfs, it is usual for the proprietor to reserve, according to the fertility of the soil, a third, two-sevenths, or sometimes only a fourth of the land to himself, to be cultivated for his benefit of the labor of the serf and to assign the rest to the serf and to assign the serf and to the serf and to assign the serf and to assign the serf and to the serf and to assign the serf the land to himself, to be cultivated for his benefit by the labor of the serf, and to assign the rest to them as means of providing food and clothing for themselves. The economist Storch alleges that, on an average, the peasants have assigned to them, to each soul, four-and-a-half desiratines of land, equivalent to between eleven and twelve English acres, in compensation for which must be cultivated three descriptions about nine acres, for the land, but this ideal trous or and the land of the compensation for which must be cultivated three dessuatines, about nine acres, for the lord; but this tion on the life and character of Washington—th

lieve that the spirit of the New Testament is quite decisive as against all slavery.

We do not intend to repeat the arguments which have been advanced against slavery by eminent Christian writers amongst you as well as in our midst, and with which we presume you are as familiar as ourselves; we would rather refer the whole subject back to your consciences and judgment, for a calm and prayerful re-consideration.

Among the evils which make slavery so appalling to us and to the world, we would indicate its destruction of life; its disastrous interference with parental responsibilities and duties, and the innumerable and calamitous mischief which it has caused and is still causing in your own domestic circles. You know these ovils exist, even where the harsher cruelties of slavery are not indicted. We therefore put it to you, must not the principle be wrong from which so much evil, preceded?

We, brethren, in our own country are most painfully aware of the deep disgrace attaching to religion in the esteem of worldy men, from the fact of Christians in your country so largely participating in slavery. Again we put it to you, will you suffer such a reproach any longer to rest upon our common Christianity? On this point we would urge your individual responsibilities for should the cauntry at large not be willing to abolish the evil, we still think you should seek to avoid personal participation in its guilt. Every Christian who emancipates his own slaves deals a heavy blow to the unholy system of slavery.

We cordially rejoice at the gigantic strides your of slavery.

We cordially rejoice at the gigantic strides your of slavery.

We cordially rejoice at the gigantic strides your of slavery.

We cordially rejoice at the gigantic strides your slaves, there is great good to be achieved.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

CIRCULATE THE PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre

of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, re fully ask you to enact that no person, who has bee held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court. State or Federal, within this Commonwealth

Copies of this petition are circulating in Verlove may direct your hearts and minds to right views and feelings on this solemn subject. May God reveal to you plainly your duty, and direct you to Ohio. Let Massachusetts lead the way, as she is alure its best and speediest per- | ways expected to do, in the cause of liberty.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AFRICA. We are indebted to the author for a copy of pamphlet, entitled 'Suggestions on the importance of The latest statistical accounts derived from the Russian census of 1851, give to European Russia a population of 57,225,760, including both sexes, the nobility and all the privileged classes, the merchants, or citizens, those employed in manufactures and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the on number amounts to some 22,000,000, having animed about stationary since the census of 1834.

Of these 22,000,000 serfs, 30,000 belong to 5,000 irrior quality, fully equal to the best grown in America, and he refined in Africa in Afri lords who have no land, and who hire out the serlords who have no land, and who hire out the ser-vices of their serfs to others, or to the serfs them-selves, just as is often done with the slaves in the Southern States; and, indeed, this same practice and also that the profit derived from the culture of ttached to the soil.

2. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eight hence that the attack upon it should be towards its often strangers to the prenature of the rest gardy masters, whose poverty drives them often to extract all they can squeeze out of their unhappy

well provided for ; and, if they are of the right stamp, ter part quite sufficient to work out great results to the world

This pamphlet contains an interesting and encourag-Even this class of Russian proprietors, still lingering on the borders of poverty, make almost as hard masters as those of the preceding class. It is from responding to the mass of the American slaveholders.) that the Emperor experiences the most bitter responding to the mass of the American slaveholders,) that the Emperor experiences the most bitter opposition to his plans of emancipation.

4. We have next a body of proprietors in easy circumstances, 19,268 in number, and owning the circumstances, 19,268 research. The convergence of the converge eircumstances, 19,808 in number, and owning into Great Britain, the quantity increased in 1866 to among them 7,807,066 peasants. The corresponding class in the United States amounts to only 1,731 five months of the present year it was 94,400 lbs. He ave owners, but holding, on the average, a much says this cotton is the best substitute for American 5. We have next a class of 2,468 rich Russian cotton. Indeed, from whatever part of Africa comes, in its natural state, it will invariably fetch in proprietors, who, in 1850, had only two representatives in the United States, owning from 1,000 to 2,000 serfs each, and among them 3,230,286.

6. Finally, we have a class totally unknown in the United States, owning from 1,000 to the Liverpool market from 2d. to 3d. per pound more than East India cotton under similar circumstances.

Mr. Coates has brought together much other valuations of the control of the coates and the coates are control of the coates and the coates are control of the coates and the coates are coates as the coates are coates are coates as the coates are coates are coates as the coates are coates as the coates are coates are coates are coates are coates as the coates are coates are coates as the coates are co

erfs.

The total result, in round numbers, is 22,000,000 tained by Mr. Coates—5000 per annum—can be obtained, by any process, we are nevertheless prepared peasants belonging to about 116,000 proprietors.

Many of these proprietors are in debt, and more than half of these peasants stand pledged to the

compensation for which must be cultivated three dessittines, about nine acres, for the lord; but this assignment varies greatly in different provinces. This distribution is made of lands to be cultivated by each peasant family, both for its own use and for the use of the lord, by a sort of commune of the peasants, the heads of which are nominally elected by them, but over the selection and conduct of whom the proprietor exercises, or may exercise, a controlling induence. As these assignments are perpetually changing, according to the increase or decrease of families, the peasants feel little interest in their loss beyond the year's crop, and no disposition to make any improvements. The cultivation is most wretched and the produce very small, about equal to that of lower Virginis.

Where the peasants pay an obrack, that is to say, hire out themselves, the amount, when they belong to poor proprietors, absorbs a large part of their wages, and as their gains increase is liable to increased at any time, and often is, at the pleasure of the masters. These masters, on their own plantations, are little Czars, aping often the tone of emperors—though just at this moment they are not much in a humor to ape the reigning emperors—just about as absolute lords as our Southern Democratic slaveholders. They exercise at pleasure the right of castigation, and no serf can leave the estate without a pass. It is noticed in Russia—and the same story is told of English, Irish and Yankee emigrants to

castigation, and no serf can leave the estate without a pass. It is noticed in Russia—and the same story is told of English, Irish and Yankee emigrants to our Southern States—that the new nobility, raised to that rank, and, in consequence, to the right of owning serfs, by participation in the public service. are much more cruel and exacting ti.an the old hereditary proprietors, some of whom entertain toward their serfs a sort of patriarchal feeling.

The proprietor is responsible for the impost or The proprietor is responsible for the impost or The proprietor is responsible for the impost or believed by the series to the Imperial Treasury, which is sufficiently heavy—about \$1.75 per head. This sum is to be collected and paid at all nearly 220 pages, large octavo. [See advertisement.]

added so largely to the attractiveness and reputation of the Atlante Monthly, are here brought together in a Plea for Woman. This she founded upon three Shay '-&c. These essays take a wide range, and ed at length, in a clear and forcible argument, in the sembody any amount of drollery, wit, vivacity, and imagination, with much of solid reflection, philosopherating to the prejudice of woman, and the multiital insight, and exquisite poetic beauty. A frequent plied evils resulting therefrom, were referred to, and perusal of them will help 'good digestion to wait on the remedy for these evils—i. e., the recognition of appetite, and to drive away the blues.

ROLLA IN ROME. By JACOB ARBOTT. Boston: Brown, Taggard & Chase. 1858.

girls have it without delay.

ment—can at all modify the injustice of withholding, Countains and Mathinant: with other Sketches or the righteousness of granting, such rights. from Scenes and Experiences in Social Life. Par- Toward the conclusion of her address, Mrs. Seve Brothers. 1858.

ments like the following :-

time of courtsin; to preserve in after the the same bright picture that won our oarly idolatry; to keep the flame kindled in youth constantly fed by gentle-ness of affection, kindliness of manner, and depth of regard; and thus to cherish a holy light that will cheer and gladden hearth and home till the latest

Again :-

Courtship is a period full of responsibility; for it may be said to color and influence all the after period of earthly existence. It is to marriage what the bud is to the flower—the very soul and centre from which all life, sweetness and beauty are diffused.

We have not seen, for many a day, so unpretention and yet so useful a volume for the family circle. It is full of sterling sense, and elevated sentiment, and instructive suggestion, such as Benjamin Franklin would have hailed as kindred with his own spirit.

THE SABBATH HYMN BOOK REVIEWED. 'For the Ser- and Mary Patten, to whom the cause of Woman is

John P. Jewett & Co. This is a slashing review of the 'Sabbath Hymn Book, a volume of nine hundred and forty-one pages, collated by Professors Park, Phelps and Mason. There by reading, a skilful use of materials, an earnest purare, in all, twelve hundred and ninety hymns, 'a pose, and an elevated spirit. In an intellectual, large number of which, says the reviewer, are, in moral, and progressive point of view, the audiences point of lyrical excellence, no better than the common were large; numerically speaking, they were comparschool-girl rhymes of the newspapers'; and he proceeds to demonstrate their frequent want of sense, ter to interest the superficial and unreflecting, but only their ridiculous tautology, their grammatical blunders, such as begin to apprehend the primal fact, that the their disregard of both rhyme and reason, and their disregard of both rhyme and reason, and their their disregard of both rhyme and reason, and their namby-pamby sentimentality. He also strongly and other, and that woman must stand side by side on the most justly censures the disposition to alter, dilute and mutilate some of the noblest hymns in the landard mutilate hymns in volume. He says :-

*For the good old hymns of the church which breathe the spirit of true devotion; which "ring" with the genuine sound of true poetry; we have them, alas! so changed, and marred, and mutilated in many instances, in this book, that we hardly know them. To change a beautiful hymn from its original form is nothing more nor less than a species of literary vandalism. The heart of an honest man rebels against the process, for it has a tendency, and it actually does. two to that, to make it suit his notions; the Otthodox puts it through another transmutation, and then poor Dr. Isaac Watts is made to say, or sing, at the same time, Jesus is God, and Jesus is not God; immersion is buptism, and immersion is not baptism; all men will be saved, and all men will not be saved; and poor Dr. Isaac Watts is claimed respectively as a Unitarian, a Baptist, a Universalist, and an Orthodox, while he perhaps would be unwilling to acknowledge himself to be in sympathy, or belief, with any one of them.

To change our standard hymns wantonly, is to do

To change our standard hymns wantonly, is to do great injustice to the memory of the authors; is to weaken literary and relicious faith; is to wrong ourselves and our posterity; and this is the reason why so many writers have expressed the earnest desire that their hymns might stand as they should leave them.'

The entire review is so racy and exterminating that The celebration commenced with an address by Hon. abridgment, if we had room.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A Pocket Manual of Cattle,
Horse, and Sheep Husbander, unbession Director Wilson. We take the following synopsis of Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; embracing Direc-Mr. W's speech from the Atlas and Daily Bee tions for the Breeding, Rearing, and General Man-

its statements. The keeper of a horse, a cow, a pig, started the anti-slavery movement and sitting energy to the noble He paid a fitting eulogy to the noble men who started the anti-slavery movement, and said that in a quarter of a century they had achieved a great work. They had only to continue to lay slavery in the dust. The speaker next traced the career of the slavery aggression in Congress, and in continuance asked them to cultivate that spirit and those principles which would have freedom everywhere and slavery nowhere. They should take all legal and constitutional means to contain the national government, which achieved they would use it for the noble end of freedom in its lustrated in the Appendix. The chanter on poultry Horse Taming, which he will find complete and illustrated in the Appendix. The chapter on poultry
is particularly interesting. The whole work is handsomely got up and splendidly illustrated.

best and widest sense. In conclusion he referred to
the greatness of the anti-slavery cause in America,
which was assuredly progressing to its glorious culmination; and he exhorted them to be true to it, to
the end that they might maintain the unity of the
Republic.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKPAST-TABLE. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston . Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1858. The various essays of Dr. Holmes, which have Plea. After defining the term 'Humanity,' the lecof the Atlant: Monthly, are here brought together in a handsome v. ume, which will be sure to constitute propositions dirst, that woman is a human being, many a Christmas or New Year's gift. It has several illustrations: The Old Gentleman opposite that these have been unjustly and unwisely withheld, and thus her humanity virtually denied; and, third, that, in consequence, numerous tion '- Our Benjamin Franklin' The Port-chuck vils afflict woman, and, through her, the race. The Descon, with his wonderful One Hoss- These propositions the speaker enforced and illustrate

of her occupation should be left, as with her brothers, The Rollo Books (of which this is one of a new series) are too widely known by children, whether of larger or smaller growth, to need any commendation woman's undeniable humanity, said Mrs. S., and at this late day. Rolla in Rome is crowded with use- claimed thence its rights as a matter of strict justice, ful and entertaining matter pertaining to the past and we have virtually forestalled all answer and all obthe present, expressed in clear and concise terms; jections. If she be granted human, and therefore t and it makes its appearance at a seasonable period.

It has a number of engravings, representing the Vatican and Coliseum by torchlight, the Pontine Marshes, those faculties and the supply of those needs, assuredthe Interior of the Pantheon, the Statue of the Gla- ly hers; and no accident of sex, no pre-judged infediator, Doing Penance, &c. Let the little boys and riority, no plea of expediency, no fear of consequences, can at all militate against the soundness of the argu-

man at the pells, in the jury-box, and that the choice

ticularly adapted for Every-Day Reading. By ance paid the following well-merited tribute to Rev. ROBERT MORRIS. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Theodore Parker. 'Standing where we do to-night,' said she, 'under the generous auspices of the first Mr. Morris has been known for many years as Lyceum course in Boston-perhaps in the Unionthe editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. In this volume may be found some of his best thoughts and tion in its organization and upon its platform,—we wisest reflections on a great variety of topics, each one cannot fail to remember with the intensest gratitude of them of daily practical value. The essay on Court- the noble scholar and honored pastor to whose manly ship and Marriage is replete with excellent senti- and courageous teachings these results are largely due; nor to thank God, who has inspired him to set *The correct policy-nay, the duty of the married, in operation forces which reach far beyond the narrow grasp of bigotry and worldliness, and take hold upon is to realize, as far as possible, in the subsequent peri-pol of existence, the expectations held out by the trial eternity! Long may he live to bless the race he preserve in after life the same honors, and to shame the cowardice and unrighteous-

> ner. The hall was crowded, and the large audience listened with rapt attention until its close. The Atlas and Bee of Wednesday morning contained pretty full report of the lecture, which we understand sold rapidly.

Mrs. DALL'S LECTURES. The closing lecture of the course by Mrs. C. H. DALL, of this city, on Woman's Claims to Education and Equality, was delivered on Monday evening last, at Mercantile Hall. It gave admirable biographical and life-like sketches of Mary Wolstonecraft, Sidney Morgan, Anne Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, Margaret Fuller, Florence Nightingale, vice of Song in the House of the Lord.' Boston: largely indebted for their genius, heroism, grasp of mind, literary ability, and noble example; and was as discriminating in its tributes as it was finished in commany other places.

the process, for it has a tendency, and it actually does go on trial, and to do any kind of work that he is able corrupt and break down the integrity of our literature.

Suppose we were to introduce this 'tinkering,' mutilating, and interpolating process into Homer, or Virgil, or Cicero, or into the Bible; how soon would the great foundations of historic truth be swept away! Suppose we were to introduce the work into the songs of Robert Burns, or Thomas Moore,—how soon would all the literary world rise up in arms against us! But with one of these classics is a large supplied with one of these classics is all the statements. all the literary world rise up in arms against us! But with one of those admirable artificial legs manufactured what better show of reason have we for mutilating by Palmer & Co., which almost tempt a man to get hymns written for the praise of God? Are not the rid of his own legs and take them as a substitute, and consequences equally disastrous? Just look at them! hymns written for the praise of tools. Are not the coaseguacous equally disastrous? Just look at them!

Dr. Isaac Watts gives the world a beautiful hymn, founded, as all hymns ought to be, on some passages of the Bible. The Unitarian admires its beauty, and pures its doctrines down to suit his view; the Baptist adds a word or so to make it correspond with his; the Universalist cuts away on this side, adds a patch or two to that, to make it suit his notions; the Orthodox his hand at making boots or shoes; and is there no words.

> REPUBLICAN BANQUET. The Republicans of Rost Boston gave a banquet at the Startevant House, on Monday evening last, in honor of the Republican vic-

we should be glad to lay it before our readers without Henry Wilson. This was given in the beautiful lecture hall of the Sturtevant House. The hall was full, every seat being occupied. Amos A. Dunnels, Esq.,

Horse, and Sheep Rusbandry; embracing Directions for the Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of all Domestic Animals: Rules for the Improvement of Breeds; How to Insure the Health of Animals; and How to Cure their Diseases without the Use of Drugs; with a chapter on Beckeping. By the author of 'The Garden,' 'The Farm,' etc. New York: Fowler and Wells. Price, paper, 30 ets.; muslim, 50 ets.

The value of the large and expensive works of writters on the various subjects treated in this little manual is undisputed; but there are thousands of readers who can not well afford to buy them. To meet the wants of such is the purpose of this compact little volume of about 170 pages. It is just the thing—concise in its descriptions, clear in the practical directions, thorough in its treatment, and reliable in its statements. The keeper of a horse, a cow, a pig-

Some remarks upon the relative position of the At the table, speeches were made by J. M. S. Wil Republican and Democratic parties to the Anti-Sla-very cause, in reply to Dr. Brooke, of Ohio, are again entire celebration gave great grat fication to those who participated in it.

LECTURE BY MRS. C. M. SEVERANCE. The sixth THM 'RESOLUTIONS' OF THE RESOLUTION AND THE RE ABOLITIONISTS AT THE WEST.

The following are the Resolutions which he following are at the late spirited animously adopted at the late spirited animously adopted at the late spirited animously adopted animously adopted animously are also animously and animously adopted animously are also animously adopted animously are also animously adopted at the late spirited animously adopted at the late sp unanimously supplied Anti-Slavery Society, at Silar Ohio. They will repay a careful perusal, embodi Anti-Slavery movement.

1. Resolved, That to this nation is fearfully and 1. Resolved, The Scripture, Thou are the cable the language of Scripture, Thou are the cable that is not cleansed, nor rained upon in the day indignation: there is a conspiracy of her prophe prey; they have devoured souls; they have many widows; her priests have put no differ between the holy and profane, neither have their prophets have daubed them with mortar, seeing vanity, and divining lies w hath not spoken ; the people of the land han, the claim of woman to an equal humanity-clearly pointed out. She demanded for woman equality with oppression, and exercised robbery, and have ven poor and needy : yea, they have vexed the wrongfully.' 2. Resolved, That the voice of God is still thm

ing as of old :- Let my people go, that they h serve me. . . Undo the heavy bur every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. Execute judgment in t: that is spoiled out of the hand of the opportunity and do no wrong, do no violence to the strange, fatherless, nor the widow, neither shed in blood, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn the none can quench it, because of the evil of

3. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery moreni but obedience to the Divine command :- Cry ale spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and the my people their transgression, and the house of h cob their sins; open thy mouth in the cause of such as are appointed unto destruction; I send to to a rebellious nation that hath rebelled again they and their fathers have transgressed again even unto this very day; for they are i stiff-hearted. I do send thee unto them, shalt say unto them, Thus saith the Lord of whether they will hear, or whether they will fash for they are most rebellious.'

4. Resolved, That the consequences of the indiate and unconditional emancipation of the lions now held in the galling chains of slaves this land are embodied and set forth in the Bi promises :- 'Then shall thy light rise in and thy darkness be as the noon-day; then shahd cell, and the Lord shall answer; thou shah cre, a he shall say, Here I am. And the Lord shall re thee continually; and satisfy thy soul in drough, at make fat thy bones, and thou shalt be like a rule garden, and like a spring of water, whose water, not. And they that shall be of thee shall build it old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundain of meny generations; and thou shalt be called To repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dai

5. Resolved, That every community, whose pair cal theory recognizes the doctrine of equal hum rights, should base all its governmental institute oon principles which will tend to secure to ever dividual within its territory the right to life ad i possession of liberty; and, whereas, whenever rights, or either of them, is denied to any class of dividuals, or their just claim to them ques or their title to them ignored, no political pur be true to the principle of liberty, can be demo either in character or action, which refuses, or tates to maintain against all odds, the right of m to the practical recognition of human brotherhood 6. Resolved, That there are four millions of it ithin the bounds of our various State limits, who deprived of the enjoyment of these rights.

7. Resolved. That the Democratic party gnores the claim of these four millions to freday nd while theorizing about liberty, and bassing devotion to the rights of man, numbers in ital slave-claimants and non-slave claimants, and mis the sacrifice of the bondman's rights the min pays for union in its ranks, and the possession dp

makes the sacrifice of the bondman's zights the it pays for union in its ranks, and the bound in advance for the political power it hopes to sil.

9. Resolved, That in the foregoing resolution simply express our opinion in relation to the pair voluntarily assumed by the two great political per of our land: and do not here pass judgment up private individual opinions of the members del some of whom in both parties we might recome truly anti-slavery in feeling, while pro-slavery

Whereas, through the craftiness of the fabrics of the U. S. Constitution, and the immense pho pecuniary and moral power which has been det der its agency, it is apparent that chand so will be continued as long as the government men its present form, and the people are loyal Will

10. Resolved, That now, as heretofore, we that no influence can be an effectual one toward abolition of slavery, which is not adapted to diffe dissolution of this confederacy of States. 11. Resolved, That it has only been through

power created and accumulated by that Communication and the corruption of the moral and religious ment of the nation which it has wrought, that it been possible to continue slavery upon our sild to the present day, and therefore it is that will for its utter and immediate overthrow.

12. Resolved. That, as the represe American slave, and on his behalt, we arraigs and court of conscience, and put on trial before the such every individual who employs the elective fraction conferred upon him by the government, no sal where he resides, nor by what political name ki designated, nor what motive he assigns for the assigns not merely as permitting slave-owning to emit but as an actual, practical slaveholder, received ble before God for all the crime involved that relation simply as such; and we demend dis that he shall reject the blood-stained ballot, and have forth inscribe on his banner the motto: Notice with Slaveholders.'
13. Resolved, That it is not as non-mine

we refuse allegiance to the Constitution, and one others to the same, but because in that instrumed iquity has been framed into law, and intenimistantle ample provision made for the perpetuation of data slavery under its jurisdiction, so long as am st claim the right to chattelise their fellows.

14. Resolved, That we do not decline to wing

the candidates of the several factions of the the candidates of the several factions of the pro-slavery party of the nation, who style the same Democrata, Republicans and Americans, because men they present are unworthy to hold the because the offices themselves are wholly income ble with justice and right, so that true ner justly accept them, and good men, by period

their requisitions, must, of necessity, be comed to Resolved, That there is no reason to epo anarchy and the absence of the restraints of cirile ernment, as a consequence of our success, would leave the people in possession of governments, which provide them now with all protection to person and property which they are ly possess, or that civil governments are sange

16. Resolved, That th ng speakers and the priples, and our reasons i se the continual misr of them to which we i

NOVEM

a to these sources of ral obliquity, equival 17. Resolved, That d children, fugitives lare, should no longer mstances, on the soi

therefore, 18. Resolved, That Society be instruct eneral circulation thro he Legislature of Obio lawful and felonious to ate, before any tribur oil of Ohio ; and that t arged to join with those meylvania and other hibition of all slaveany part of the North

LETTER FROM A MAY, JR: DEAR SIR-I have h parried up 350 signatu illegal to return a Fo ally looks as though Vermont is thoroughly ng into the Capitol de nning to think the ter. I think we

oves." As a Republic ections, although the s regretted. RANDO

a. GARRISON :

Your correspondent at in my letter I have e is mistakea. I did 1 d nev reaw Wm. We hat I stated more than I don't know how macription, there may be m him of Roznoke; nd if your Brooklyn co here are two, I did not hat he called his nam retty well known in Polish, and claimed to be The facts are thesa:was announced to le evening of the lectu audience had arrived seat behind the Speal ring the description me in, passed up thro e, and shook hands iarity of an old acq osed him to be suc ould not introduce wn informed him the luction to the people ech, either before or ned by Mr. B., and hind the desk and bes nole lecture. In fact, l

ence of a presiding of re, a collection was ing the time with some Foster carried the hat side the hall, and Pe o Mr. Foster's hat, an might easily be mista put in a bill. Mr. F on of his hat, sat it o uing to speak; and the the familiarity of a m rrangements, proceeded ats into a handkerchief, dy supposing him in but no bill or bill handed to Brown, copper. The next day, Mr. Mor me to know if I had a I told them I had

d, that he was some ell, Messrs. Morrell a e gentleman, and four wn their business, w you have any thing age Well, it was an easy th at least handled the me not; but Mr. Morrell be bill in the hat, or tha here was no doubt as to the Liberator at the ti As to the identity of the lolph, if the latter hi was fourteen years of nti-Slavery lecture there course he is not the sai it is quite necessar

JOHUA R. GIDDINGS is distinguished gentler overflowing house upon ich Govern Us. Mr.

definition of the second of th at gentleman, and the nact. The lecturer's rem very manifestation of ph lory.—St. Louis Dem., PHILOSOPHY UNDER D

mder an uitra politiciar pod sound defeat. Sens udsills, has been agair nes the overwhelming wing. State's Right De on't think that it was so let Kansas was no great think that it was so at a Kansas was no great at an an area at an area accustor acceptance accustor acceptance accustor acceptance accustor. That are acceptance acce

Copious extracts mond, here referred ge-s speech which co m as any production

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The cowings to continue slavebolder, respective crime involved in and we demand of his tained ballot, and hearthe motto: 'Ne Union

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not decline to rote for factions of the grain

I factions of the great, who style themselves.

Americans, because the ye to hold the offices, but so re wholly incompained that true men cannot deman, by performing cessity, be corrupted.

To reason to apprehend to restraints of civil great for success, signer it is seen in or their Sata them now with all the perty, which they acquises.

erthrow. e representatives of the

the continual misrepresentation and falsification then to which we are subjected; since all men, ligent enough to attempt to state them, have aces to these sources of correct knowledge, an ignorant miorepresentation of them at this day evinces a nt mure of the control of the contro on is fearfully applion is fearfully appli. Thou are the land appon in the day of y of her prophes in the land of the prophes in the land have been either have they can and the unclear of my with unrempered only the land have used the land have used the land have used the land have verall the land have verall the land have used the land have used the land have used the land have verall the land have verall the land have used the land have verall the land have used the land have verall the land have land the land have verall the land have verall the land have land the land have land the land th Resolved. That the hunting of men, women id children, fugitives from the prison-house of bonshould no longer be tolerated, under any cires should no rouges to Ohio, Constitution or no natances, on the soil of Ohio, Constitution or no natitution, Law or no Law, Union or no Union;

18. Resolved, That the Executive Committee of his Society be instructed to prepare a petition, for eral circulation through the State, calling upon State, become any uncounter, some of Antional, on the sol of Ohio; and that the friends of freedom here be med to join with those of Massachusetts, Vermont, Penusylvania and other States, in effecting the utter bition of all slave-hunting, and all slave trials, n any part of the North.

LETTER FROM A VERMONT REPUBLI-CAN.

Dean Sin-I have been to Montpelier but or size the commencement of the Legislature, and then I carried up 350 signatures to the petition for making illegal to return a Fugitive Slave from Vermont. now have more, which I shall send soon. It now ally looks as though something would be done ont is thoroughly aroused. Petitions are pourinto the Capitol daily, and the leading men ar matter. I think we may safely say, the world moves.' As a Republican, I rejoice over the recent tections, although the success of Douglas is much to be regretted.

BANDOLPH AGAIN. BETHEL, (Me.) Nov. 15, 1858.

Your correspondent P. Beverly Randolph says that in my letter I have stated ' more than the truth.' He is mistaken. I did not state all the truth; and if he has not been in Portland for so many years, and never saw Wm. Wells Brown, how does he know that I stated more than the truth ?

I don't know how many persons, answering to my escription, there may be answering to and claiming e name of Randolph, and claiming their paternity rom him of Roanoke; but there is at least one and if your Brooklyn correspondent be not the man, there are two. I did not say, and did not understand, at he called his name P. Beverly, but he was etty well known in Portland by the name of Ranlph, and claimed to be a son of the Roanoke John. The facts are these :- In the summer of 1856, or nd was announced to lecture in the City Hall. On e evening of the lecture, after a large portion of andience had arrived, and Mr. Brown had taken seat behind the Speaker's desk, a young man, anwering the description given in my previous letter came in, passed up through the hall to the Speaker's ace, and shook hands with Mr. Brown with all the miliarity of an old acquaintance, and the audienc apposed him to be such. He asked Brown if he ald not introduce him to the audience. Mr. Brown informed him that he had already a sufficient roduction to the people of Portland. He then tried to make some arrangement with Mr. Brown to make speech, either before or after the lecture, as I was ormed by Mr. B., and continued to occupy the scat chind the desk and beside the speaker during the hole lecture. In fact, he had the appearance to the dience of a presiding officer, At the close of the cture, a collection was taken up, Mr. Brown occugying the time with some incidental remarks. New-Foster carried the hat and took the collection of and side the hall and Peter Morrell rut a dollar bill ato Mr. Foster's hat, and Mr. Morrell thought (but on put in a bill. Mr. Foster, instead of keeping possion of his hat, sat it on the desk, Mr. Brown conall the familiarity of a member of the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to empty the hat of its coutents into a handkerchief, and count the money, every man; but no bill or bills appeared, and the collection

me to know if I had any knowledge of the stranger. I told them I had not. I supposed, as others that he was some acquaintance of Brown's. Well, Messrs. Morrell and Brown went in search of the gentleman, and found him, and upon making nown their business, were answered- Gentlemen, you have any thing against me, you must prove it. Well, it was an easy thing to prove that he counted or at least handled the money, whether he counted it ir not; but Mr. Morrell could not prove that he put e bill in the hat, or that said Randolph took it out. here was no doubt as to the fact, and there it was oft to rest. Mr. Brown stated these facts in a letter the Liberator at the time.

was handed to Brown, consisting entirely of silver

As to the identity of this man with Mr. P. Beverly Randolph, if the latter has not been in Portland since e was fourteen years old, and never attended an Anti-Slavery lecture there, and never saw Mr. Brown, of course he is not the same. It is evident, however, that it is quite necessary to look out for the Ran-

Yours, for truth and right, D. S. GRANDIN.

Josepa R. Giddings Lecturino in Missouri.—
This distinguished gentleman lectured last evening to an overdowing house upon the subject of 'The Laws which Govern Us.' Mr. Giddings spoke for an hour and eight minutes to an attentive audience, frequently interrupted by hearty demonstrations of appliause. Only once during the evening was there the least expression of dissatisfaction—and Mr. Giddings was radical in his remarks—until the lecturer denounced the Dred Scott decision, and then such cheering and stamping and elapping of hands drowned the noise of the few persons who hissed, until the latter, ashamed of themelves, relapsed into silence, and Mr. Giddings pursued his theme. There was nothing new nor hovel in the lecture, nothing introduced by the speaker which is not known to all who are acquainted with that gentleman, and the motives of his political conduct. The lecturer's remarks were listened to with every manifestation of pleasure by a very select auditor,—St. Louis Dems., Nov. 9.

Philosophy University Of all according to

PHILOSOPHY UNDER DEFEAT. Of all agencies to Managemy UNDER DEFEAT. Of all agentics of motion and intra politician sensible, commend us to a not found defeat. Sonator Hammond, the hero of usualls, has been again discussing public affairs, once the overwhelming defeat of the Northern Defeater, and the meak, mild. Union racy, and, strange to tell, is a meek, mild, Union State's Right Democrat. On the whole, he t think that it was so much of a storm after all at Kaussa was no great affair to the South—that the sion is of a great deal more value to the South than been accustomed to estimate it. That esten and Central America, with their mixed free ce, would be useless to the South, and even Cuba, the her slaves will see the South, and even Cuba, s, would be useless to the South, and even Cuos, a ber slaves, will come in soon enough by the control of the North. That the South has no surpluse or free population to colonize new States, and ther own true policy is to confine her attention to development of her own resources and industry. The surplus with all this, there is a good deal of soft der to the power and glory of the South, or, in the words, sugar-coating to cover these nasty pills.

Copious extracts from the speech of Ser Hammond, here referred to, may be found on our first page-a speech which concentrates as much of inferhalism as any production that was ever written.

A Dred Scott Case in Loreal! - Treo Servante held in Figure or Fugure Staves Barris Tenelar

A Dred Scott Case in Lowell!— Two Servants held in bondage claiming liberty! A smart mulates givel, whose father was her mother's white owner, sues for her rights!

A case of extraordinary interest, involving as it does some nice points, some new and some rendered famous in the Dred Scott case, has been pending in this city for several days, but has been kept so still that no daily paper has got hold of it.

The case, as stated with apparent truthfulness, and at their own unbiased instance, is briefly this:

The case, as stated with apparent truthfulness, and at their own unbiased instance, is briefly this:

Jesse Cornwell, a rich planter in Mississippi, had a rmart favorite slave named Betsoy, who was employed in the confidential labor of housekeeper, and with whom he cohabited. The result of this cohabitation was a daughter, who is now 24 years old, smart, capable, intelligent and good-looking. Her name is Caroline. Cornwell, on his death-bed, six years since, requested his friend, Dr. Lewis Keyes, to take charge of his effects, including a considerable sum of money; and especially charged him, as soon as he could arrange so to do, to take the woman Betsey and his and her child Caroline to a froe State, and there see them comfortably located. For this special services, keyes was directed to take \$5000 cash, \$5.000 of which was to be equally divided between mather and daughter, and \$1,000 to be retained for his own services.

Instead of performing faithfully this last dying request, it is alleged, Keyes immediately on the death of Cornwell, took the mother and daughter, and \$1,500, though making diligent search, have head nothing of them. They charge their lost charge in lawy them have been here with Keyes' family, under strict surveillance, since that time.

On Saturday last the mother and daughter appeared before lease 8. More, Ego, to whom they made a few control of the control of them. They are black.

On Saturday last the mother and daughter appeared before Isaac S. Morse, Esq., to whom they made a complaint, and told their story. Mr. Morse in their behalf instituted a suit against Keyes for the recovery of the money given by Cornwell, and also for their six years, labor.

the truthfulness of their story. The mother is a smart, intelligent woman, of about 45 years. The daughter, New Deductions From the Dred Scott Doctrine

acted again. The writ is returnable at the December Cambridge.-Lowell Vox Populi, Oct. 16.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

orosperity, in peace and freedom:

That He has secured to us the rewards of intelligent industry, and the wealth of the seas, the soil and the

tions and labors for the moral and mental culture of candidate for cour people, and the relief of those oppressed in mind,

the family, and the authority of the State:

That he has suppressed traditional feuds and assuaged the animosities of nations, leading them through the marvellous developments of science to

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of character.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS. OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

And I carnestly recommend to the People of the State, the due observance of that day by abstinence from ordinary labors; by public and private offerings of praise and gratitude for the multiform and manifor Frederick county, Md., of the crime of enticing slaves to run away from their masters. The Citizen fold Blessings and Benefits, National, Social and Per- slaves to run away from their masters. The Citize sonal, which God hath been graciously pleased to bestow upon us; and by fervent prayers that He will cause His Goodness to abound yet more and more towards us, protecting our whole country from foreign enemies and demestic discensions, distinguishing by His Favor our State Institutions of Government, Education and Benevolence, and conducting each of us through the blessed ways of Penitence and Faith to the glorious consummation of Earthly Hopes in Heavenly Rest.

Salacia and Personal and Secret Salacia Sa

countrymen, still groaning for deliverance.

where unanimously adopted:

Whereas, One Rev. Henry Lott, a resident of this place, has been and now is, as we are reliably in raced, canvassing the country for the ostensible purpose of collecting funds for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum for Colored Children in Oberlin, but is in fact using the money so collected for the support of his own tamily, without any prospect or intention, as we have reason to believe, to found any such Asylum; and whereas, we believe such a course to be highly detrimental, especially to the colored population of this place, and an imposition upon the people; therefore,

Resolved, 1st., That we do abhor such conduct in any man who would make it his aim to deceive the people for the purpose of putting money in his own pocket, for his own private use, and thereby bring a reproach upon the cause of Anti-slavery.

Resolved, 2d., That we publish said Lott as an impostor, and therefore not entitled to the confidence of a charitable public. Said Lott is about 50 years old, above medium height, has a lame hand, is shrewd, sharp, and assuming. Look out for him.

Solomon Garms, J. C. Junzs, A. N. Barcher, Mayor.

KIDNAPPING IN KANSAS.—The inclosed is cut from a letter just received from Lawrence, K. T. The writer may be relied on:

'We have a great excitement in this excitable town

of the money given by Corawell, and also for their six years' labor.

Keyes was arrested by Deputy Sheriff E. L. Shedd, and held to bail in the sum of \$5000. It is unnatural to suppose a father, who, according to the testimony of both mother and daughter, never struck or caused to be struck a blow upon either of them, would consign his own child to the osenerably of a man who has since, according to the same authority, flogged them both unmercifully, the marks of which the mother still hears. has since, according to the same authority, flogged them both unmercifully, the marks of which the mother still bears.

We have seen and conversed with both mother and daughter at the house of the private family with whom they are now stopping, and we were impressed with the truthfulness of their story. The marks is caused in Kansas.'

Albany Journal, 10th.

intelligent woman, of about 45 years. The daughter, as before stated, is of prepossessing appearance, intelligent and modest, and among other acquirements, is a good dress-maker.

They will not suffer, though they are here without money in a strange land, for in addition to District Attorney Moise, we are happy to learn that General Butler has signified a willingness to lend a helping hand to protect them in their rights. Hon. J. G. Abbott has been retained by the defendant.

There are several nice legal points involved in this case, all of which will be in due time elaborated, to say nothing of the political and moral elements—exciting side issues—that will be forced upon it. Especially will the moral aspect of the case be interesting, as bringing directly before us a living witness and a practical demonstration of the Worst feature of the preculiar institution of the South.

The Dred Scott decision of he United States Supreme Court. By this new decision, some men and women now living in Europe are deprived of certain property which had been congularly sets assiste the treaty of Paris, although a great deal was heard about the sacredness of its provisions when it could be used to defend the establishment of Slavery in Kansas as a part of the old Louisiana Territory. There are many persons abroad who hold importly under that treaty, and receive its income through agents, as in the case here reported. The Hon. Wade Keyes is Chancellor of the Southern Divisions of the State of Alabama—there being three Chancellor and moral elements—exciting side issues—that will be forced upon it. Especially will be used to defend the establishment of Slavery in Kansas as a part of the old Louisiana Territory. There are many persons abroad who hold property under that treaty, and receive its income through agents, as in the case here reported. The Chancellor of the Southern Divisions of the State of Alabama—there being three Chancellor of the Southern Divisions in the State.

Chancery Divisions in the State.

In Massachusetts, by a recent statute, aliens are allowed to hold real estate. The Alabama decision first makes aliens of negroes—even within three degrees of descent—and then prohibits them from holding property duly conveyed to them.—Boston Advertiser.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

By advice and with consent of the Council, I have appointed and do hereby appoint Thurisday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, a day of Thanksgiving and Praise: and I recommend to the people, in observance of this ancient and religious custom of the founders of the Commonwealth, to suspend ordinary vocations and pleasures, and to assemble on that day in the usual places of public worship, for the purpose of acknowledging our continued dependence upon His Providence, and to render thanks to Almighty God for the manifold and signal mercies He has bestowed upon us, upon our fathers, and upon the great family of man:

That He has preserved our people in health, in prosperity, in peace and freedom:

That He has secured to us the rewards of intelligent

That He has secured to us the rewards of intelligent THE SLAVE SHIP 'BROTHERS.' The slaver 'Broth-

easons:

That He has crowned with success all our institutions and labors for the moral and mental culture of

our people, and the relief of those oppressed in mind, in body or estate:

That He has protected us, in the enjoyment of the privileges of a government, which combines with rare felicity the freedom of individuals, the supervision of vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

through the marvellous developments of science to cultivate a civilizing and Christian intercourse with each other, instead of increasing the atrocities of war, and strengthening the lust for dominion:

And especially that He has given us that fixed and abiding taith in His providence, which sustains us amidst the direct calamities, and teaches us that all events in life or death—sometimes interpreted by the imperfect wisdom of man as misfortunes—may be overruled through His grace, for the welfare of His people, and the glory of His name.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of

At the close of the lecture, Miss Sallie Holley, who has recently been on a lecturing tour in Vermo occupied the attention of the audience for about twe ty minutes. She very soon satisfied the people th PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

In compliance with a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, I, Salmon P. Chase, Governor of the State of Ohio, hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1858, as a day of Public Thankagicing and Prayer to Almighty God:

And I corneally recommend to the Resolution of the General Assembly, I, Salmon P. Chase, Governor of the State of Ohio, hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1858, as a day of Public Thankagicing and Prayer to Almighty God:

to the glorious consummation of Earthly Hopes in Heavenly Rest.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, this eighth day of November, A. D., 1858,

By the Governor: S. P. CHASE.

A. P. Russell, Secretary of State.

The will be seen that neither 'Republican' Gov.

Chase of Ohio, nor 'Republican' Gov.

Chase of Ohio, nor 'Republican' Gov.

Chase of Ohio, this eighth day of Notember A. D., 1858,

By the Governor: S. P. CHASE.

A. P. Russell, Secretary of State.

The secretary of State.

Women at College.—After an exciting controversy, the regents of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the Presidents of the principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the President of the Principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the Presidents of the principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the Presidents of the principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the Presidents of the principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the Presidents of the principal Colleges in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the President Walley of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have just voted against the admission of females to the institution. Opinions were obtained from the President Walley of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have ju Chase of Ohio, nor 'Republican' Gov. Banks of Nott of Union, thought the experiment unsafe.

Massachusetts, makes any allusion, in his Thanksgiv.

Horace Mann of Antioch, and the officers of Oberlin, (re both of which institutions young ladies as well as Insachusetts, makes any allusion, in his Thanksgiveling proclamation, to the millions of our enslaved soung men are admitted,) of course favored the pro-

AN IMPOSTOR.

We are informed that the subject of the following advertisement has been recently collecting funds in the north-eastern part of this State, and requested to republish the notice, as a caution against his imposition.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

At a meeting of the following.

tion.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

At a meeting of the citizens of Oberlin, on the 16th of August, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, One Rev. Henry Lott, a resident of this ten boys and ten girls—the ages of the boys and girls.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Siavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the ANKIRCAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of slavery.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cau were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an opportantly of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause

ranity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what slawery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have sanually raised has been hith-

and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hithexo employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY
SIANDARD, the organ of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY
SCIENT; but, following the recent indication of the
Executive Committee in making individual efforts to Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain cloquent and faithful featurers, now so much needed, in far greater numbers than ever before.

By this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

timulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a sause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and saint-sd, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is ealightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or leath, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarier of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARÍA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANYE WANDERN WEERS ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT. SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ABBY FRANCIS SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, ANN REBECCA BRANHAL AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, ANNE L'ANGDON ALGER.

All communications for the undersigned should essed to 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society

The Post Office Address of A. T. Foss, during the fall and winter, will be Chicago, Ill., care of J.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Albert M. Chase, Canton, Mass., for pledge to Abby FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

LIBERAL LECTURE. JOSEPH BARKER, the Reformed Clergyman, will lecture upon the Cause and Cure of Infidelity, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at Mercantile Hall, No. 16 Summer street, at half-past 7 o'clock. All persons interested in a free and fearless discus on of Biblical subjects are invited to attend.

THE EIGHTH LECTURE before the Sa lem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given at Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, Nov. 21, at 7 o'-clock, by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston. Sinclock, by Wm. LLOYD Car.
clock, by Wm. LLOYD Car.
CAROLINE BALCH, Sec ';

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Oakdale, Saturday evening, Nov. 20th. Boylston, Sunday, Nov. 21st. Holden, Monday evening, Nov. 22d. Petersham, Sunday, Nov. 28th.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY .- An Anti-Slarery Convention, for the county of Barnstable, will be held in Exchange Hall, HARWICH, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 4th and 5th, commencing on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons are invited, and it is particularly hoped that all parts of the county will be fully represented.

WE. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSTORY, and

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., are expected to be present. MARBLEHEAD .- PARKER PILLSBURY and

CHARLES L. REMOND, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Marblehead on Sunday next, the 21st inst.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Arti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows
Rutland, Sunday, November 21.
West Boylston, "28. TO NASHUA.—An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Nashus, N. H., on Sunday, 28th inst., and will be attended by Charles L. Remond and Sarah P. Remond, on behalf of the American Anti-Slave-

ABINGTON FAIR -The Anti-Slave

riends in Abington will hold their annual FAIR in UNION HALL, North Abington, on Christmas Week, commencing on Sunday evening, and continuing through the week.

Donations of goods or articles for the Refreshment Table will be thankfully received by the Committee. Communications may be addressed to Mrs. E. M. RANDALL, North Abington.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c.

REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wightman, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

Letters addressed to Dr. Symington Brown, 15
Congress street, Boston, will be promptly answered.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A young man, who was severely wounded when escaping from slavery, and has now nearly recovered, wants a place in a family or hotel to wait and tend, or to take the care of horses, being used to driving coach or team. He is of good disposition, ready and willing to do any thing in his power, and anxious to earn his own living.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, for more particular information.

DIED-In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, Rev. SAMURI B. Conness, formerly of the Pirst Colored Presbyte-rian Church in New York, aged 65.

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidate for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints: —

Schoftla AND Schoftlors Complaints, Erurtions and Eruffive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples,

SCHOPULA AND SCHOPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTUVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RREUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAT DISEASE, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERUSIPALAS, ROSE OR ST. ANYHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the revuta-

wrong, and the great machinery of the is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing eise.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

POR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Somach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Ereptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Nessralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Ecx; Five boxes for SLOW.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.

The Agents below named furnish gratis our Arrentan Almanac, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unsprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Atter's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem ;

H. H. HAV. Portland : J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

EXAMINATIONS, PHRENOLOGICAL 142 Washington Street, Boston. ROOMS OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Correct Examinations and Advice as to

1st. Choice of Occupation.
2d. Health, Habits and Diet.

3d. Matrimonial Adaptation.
4th. Children — their management. Choice of Help, Clerks, &c. 6th. Self-Improvement in general.

As a matter of convenience, Daguerrsotypes may be at us by mail, and a written description will be returned our regular price.

CLASSES are in operation during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be thoroughly qualified for PARCICAL EXAMPLES.

LECTURES. Invitations to lecture in any of the cities, towns, or villages of New England, before Lyceums, or otherwise, will be considered, and when practicable accepted.

BOOKS on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, an a Natural Sciences generally, including all of Fowler ella' publications, at wholesale and retail.

IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST

d Chart, including late discoveries and divisions of the

D. P. BUTLER,

FONE DOLLAR. WHAT IT WILL DO. IT WILL PROCURE FOR YOU, FOR A WHOLE YEAR,

Ballou's Dollar Monthly

There are one hundred pages of reading matter in each number of 'Ballou's Dollar Monthly.

Sixteen pages of tine and beautifully printed illustrations are given in each number of the Magazine.

Two pages of finely executed, original humorous illustrations also embellish each number.

Over twelve hundred pages of reading matter per annum, for the unprecedented price of one dollar!

This just such a work as any father, brother, or friend, would introduce to the family circle.

In all respects it is fresh, and what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

It is carefully edited by Mr. Ballou, who has seventeen years' experience on the Boston press.

The Devoted to news, tales, poems, stories of the sea, discoveries, miscellany, wit and humor.

The Each number contains original articles from

more than the number contains original articles from more than the number contributors.

Though published but four years, it has reached the extraordinary circulation of 113,000 copies!

The Any person enclosing one dollar to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year; or any person sending us five subscribers and five dollars, at one time, shall receive the sizth copy gratis.

A new volume is just about to commence.
 M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor,
 No. 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.
 Nov. 19

HITCHINGS & DENNETT, PAPER HANGINGS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 113 WASHINGTON STREET, E. H. HITCHINGS,
FERE. A. DENNETT,
May 21. 6m LANDS FOR SALE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are hereby A offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous to the Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturage, together with some woodlands—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy or creet buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop-room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for Mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual avocations such horticultural employment as health, pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet retirement and the opportunity for active, out-door manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered, who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for themselves and families, or who may wish to secure for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for the superior of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for the superior moral indu

These lands are within two miles of the Millord Station-on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng-

land.

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, industrious, economical family.

For further particulars and all necessary information, inquire of

E. D. DRAPER, Oct. 29, 1858. E. D. DRAPER,
Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE. MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's adver-We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themdesiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hisher, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Practical Christian.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The editor of the ' Flag of our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858 :- 'The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this

preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since, the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease." Cases of Consumption and Whooping Cough Cu.ed.

The following, from a highly respectable gentle-

man, speaks for itself :-KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co.,—Gentlemen:—This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night

quantities of blood, assential awents.

After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. (Signed)

JAMES HOFF.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., B and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly ever town in New England. cet. 22—4tis

TWO FREE LECTURES

EVERY WEEK, AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, BY MISS S. D. CARMAN.

Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY APTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other four days devoted to country practice.

Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teschers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all

of each and all. The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and sup-port the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office; Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for petients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. F Beware of imposition practised by pretenders the recommend worthless and useless articles.
O1 6m

The Free Convention AT RUTLAND, VT.

SECOND EDITION. JUST PUBLISHED, a Second Edition of the full Report of the proceedings of the RUTLAND (FREE) CONVENTION, containing the discussions on The Bible, Marriage, Slavery, Woman's Rights, Spiritualism, Free Trade, Shakerism, Education, &c. &c., by S. B. Brittan, Andrew Jackson Davis, H. C. Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, George Sennott, Joel Tiffany, Parker Pilisbury, Stephen S. Foster, Miles Grant, Frederick W. Evans, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza-Farnhum, and many others.

The book contains nearly 200 pages, large octavo. Price, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, 67 cts. Postage, in paper, 10 cents; in cloth, 18 cents. The usual discount to the trade, for cash.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,
Nov. 19. tf 21 Cornhill, Boston. TEOPDAL BE SAT

HOME SCHOOL. THE next (Winter) Term of this Institution (thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its spirit and tendency) will commence on WEDNES-DAY, Jan. 5th, 1858, and continue Fifteen weeks.

For large Circular, containing full particulars, please address

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Milford Mass., Nov. 15, 1858.

TOR Circulars containing details of many cases of Discased Hip, Knee and Ankle Joint; Crooked, Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Crooked Feet and Fingers, with Contracted Cords and Weak-ness, and Drap Foot, cured after all kinds of treatment have failed, and the case considered past cure, address, with post-office stamp, Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th street, New York.

References—Rev Henry Ward Beecher, Hon Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, Hiram Anderson, 99 Bowery, New York, Richard Bircelow, 76 Bowery, New York, L. C. Coe, 252 Broadway, New York. Oct. 8. 20 TO THE DEFORMED.

For the Liberator.

Thousands a hero.' So we hang the wretch,

Ignorant though he be, though never taught

How precious in God's sight the life he gives;

Miscalled the Gospel-that the outcast one,

His country holds too worthless to instruct,

And the good priest-deceiver and deceived-

Posts the poor culprit on his way to heaven,

To God, to angels, to the 'just made perfect,' Ere called to prove repentance by reform.

If such poor wretch be fit to dwell with God,

Yet who would take such untaught sinner home,

Beat him as friend in his smooth-rolling carriage,

To God's own presence, cleansed from all its guilt ?

"Oh, sons of men!' well might the prophet cry,

The Just, the Gracious-are not His ways RIGHT?"

From the Olive Branch.

BY E. A. W. H.

Who loans at twenty-five per cent.

Be pressed to pay for food and rent.

Which says the lender shall be blest,

Who knows his neighbor has no flour:

And laugh beneath their humble shed.

And buy the luckless brother bread,

And in that book we all should heed,

It does not say, 'Take interest.'

On bended knee, about an hour,

For grace to spend aright the day,

And see his children eat their fill,

· Let blessings on the widow be !

. If want o'ertake you, come to me.

That's uttered for the 'orphan's weal,'

By him who sees him crushed by wrong,

And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear him pray,

With face as long as any rail,

Who never means his debts to pay,

Because he can't be put in iail:

For caution asks the written bond,

I do not like to hear her pray,

But friendship trusts the word alone,

And he's a knave, where'er he's found,

Who never comes the debt to own.

With iewelled ears and silken dress

And then is asked 'to work for less.'

With folded hands and airs demure,

Then steal the earnings of the poor

They lift to beaven their 'angel' eyes,

I do not like such soulless prayers;

If wrong, I hope to be forgiven :

I do not like long prayers to hear,

Our Father bends a ready ear-

The truest nobleman of earth

The first companion of the goo

Who works undaunted for the poor.

Whose hopes ascend to heaven in crowds,

Who seeks no rank in names;

As sparks fly up from flames!

Give me that nobleman of mind.

The right of Labor's sturdy sons.

And Freedom's righteous laws!

A giant's strength about his heart,

Who strives to bless the age;

And leaves a glory that is caught

On History's faithful page !

Thoughts brilliant in his glance!

Whose name the millions love to lish.

Truth's sure, unflinching guest;

Who shines in love as does the sun In palace of the West!

He's deathless as the mighty skies.

Could feel God's beauty in a blaze

Burst through his prison bars!

No mandate from the tyrant breaks

His spirit's upward bound : While high on every liberal creed

Their pomp and lustre fade;

But Nature's nobleman unclasps

The cruel laws they've made

He leaves a name behind,

His worshipped monarch is his God,

Flushed with effulgence that reflects

The mellow daytime dreams away ;

When Summer comes, in musing mind,

To gaze once more on hill and dell,

To mark how many sheaves they bind,

With balmy breath she whispers low;

Their swectest incense ere they go.

For her who made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade,

Her sephyrs lift the lingering leaf. And bear it gently where are

The loved and lost ones of its grief.

boisterous hand the trees he shakes

At last, old Autumn, rising, takes Again his sceptre and his throne;

Intent on gathering all his own.

Sweet Summer, smiling, flies the plain,

Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain, And smiles to think it's all for him.

And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim,

The dying flowers look up, and give

And see if all are ripened well.

When iewell'd through with stars :

And perjured kings may pass from earth,

Who loves a noble cause;

The hater of each evil scheme

A tyrant may advance;

I love the nobleman of earth,

Is he who loves to be

The hero of the free .

No angel's wing them upward bears-

And, studied, from the lips depart :

Let words be few-he hears the heart.

THE NOBLEMEN OF EARTH.

They 're lost a million miles from heaver. !

Whose washer-woman toils all day,

Such pious 'shavers' I despise!

Who never seeks her home, to say,

I hate the prayer, so loud and long,

I do not like to hear him pray,

I'd rather see him go to mill,

For that I think the borrower may

I do not like to hear him pray,

As sure as I have eyes to read,

I do not like to hear him pray,

I DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

Are not your ways unequal? Are not God's,

Can, as a murderer, claim his sympathy.

Is he not fit to stay upon man's earth?

A spectacle for crowds, as ignorant

And is God's image, in its mortal pangs,

As that poor culprit, dangling like a wolf?

Peast him at table, place him by the side

Of his pure little ones, that thus men dare

As if a nuisance, burthensome to men,

Dispatch the hand, wet with a brother's bloc

By men-made justice and false piety, might

By men-given passport enter endless bliss; When careful training, and a holy life,

Had made him fitter candidate for heaven.

Tenterden, (England.)

Preaching-not Christ's Glad Tidings-but our ow

Yet in imagined mercy we send priests,

One murder makes a villain,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT.

In the attempt which the clergy and their age

are disturbers of the church-goers, and violato

omnibusses, or the passage of a chaise or wagon by the

actually made less noise on Sunday than on any other

of the people in regard to recreation and locon

that 'colored people cannot go abroad after 8 o'clock

The First Independent Baptist Female Society celebrated its Twentieth anniversary on Friday ever

From revolutionary days, to about the year 1800

The Liberator. PUBLIC SPEAKING OF WOMEN.

A friend, belonging to the Baptist church, inquire what evidence exists in Scripture in favor of the pub- Holy Ghost? Does he not know, that if any man lic action of women as religious teachers. Many have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his? Doe years ago, when the speaking of women in anti- not the Spirit still influence the minds of men, and slavery meetings was bitterly opposed by the clergy guide, warn, admonish and instruct them? To den and the religious newspapers, with the representation these things is to deny Christianity; for if the Scripthat it was unchristian as well as unusual, I wrote a tures assure us that God's Spirit has ever acted on the brief statement of the teachings of the New Testa- minds of men, they assure us as plainly and pe ment upon that point, in reply to some false allega-that it will continue so to influence them until the tions respecting it in the Puritan. Since that paper end of time. All true Christians, whether men or (edited by Rev. Parsons Cooke of Lynn) refused to women, are inspired by the Holy Ghost, and publish my article, it was printed in the Liberator of who forbids any one of them to prophesy, that is, April 2, 1841. And since the public action of many to 'speak unto men to edification, and exhortation women as preachers and lecturers in the present day and comfort, assumes a fearful responsibility. may cause many to feel interested in the examination of this evidence, the article is here reprinted .- c. K. W.

Pemale Praying, or Speaking, in Promiscuot

I. Cor., xiv., 34. 35. 'Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.' for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.'

This text forbids women to speak at all in the means belongs to the class of self-evident proposition

church, (or assembly,) and accords exactly in meaning has always been taken for granted; namely, that with this other remarkable passage, in which the those people who, not going to church on Sunday, to meaning is not expressly restricted to public assem- any thing else on that day besides staying at home

I. Tim., ii., 11, 12. 'Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.'

It is clear to my mind that these passages were de- church, or even the chopping of wood on a man's own signed to forbid women to speak at all in public meet- premises within hearing of the vociferating preacher ings, either for the purpose of giving instruction or is at once a disturbance to the preacher and the conmaking inquiry. But I am also satisfied, from the gregation, and an assault upon their rights, authorisgreat amount of evidence on the other side, either ing complaint against the newspaper boy, the driver that Paul designed these directions for that particular or the chopper, as a public nuisa period, and for the individual churches to which he Thus that eminent saint 'Sigma,' of the Transcrip wrote, (a theory in favor of which much may be formerly complained of the Metropolitan Railroad said,) or that, having not yet apprehended the full Company as disturbers of the public peace on Sunday, extent of that liberty with which Christ makes free, though church-goers as well as others made large use he exceeded his commission by imposing Jewish cus- of the accommodation they offered, and though they toms on the Christian church.

It is certain that the apostles, like the rest of their day of the week, having taken off their bells on that nation, were slow to understand the true character of day for the convenience of the sensitive gentry in their Master's kingdom. They fell into many errors, question. some of which our Savior correctsed on the spot, but Now, the curious phenomenon to which we wish to some of which still ruled in their minds after the as- call attention is this. Though, at Park St. church, cension of Christ and the gift of the Holy Spirit. all summer long, during the recent 'revival,' prayer-Some of them wished to retain circumcision and the meetings have been held, morning, noon, after distinction of meats; some objected to admitting the and evening, close to a noisy thorough-fare, and also Gentiles to free participation in the blessings of Chris- to the terminus of the Metropolitan railroad-an tianity; some fell into debate and contention about though the new institution of business men's prayer the distribution of their work; and some of the New meetings' selects for its places of operation the very Testament writers have given positive injunctions noisiest districts of New-York and Boston, the din which we deem ourselves authorized to disregard, be- made by sailors, news-boys, trucks, drays, rail-cars cause they are manifestly inconsistent with the ge- and omnibuses is not only no infraction of the rights nius and spirit of the Christian dispensation. Thus of the praying people, but is no disturbance to them. James enjoins that the sick should be anointed with Twenty times the amount of noise that ever occurs on oil by the elders of the church; a general council of Sunday, going on all the time through the other six the apostles declared that it was necessary for Chris. days of the week, disturbs neither the convenience tians to abstain from things strangled; Paul com- nor the serenity of the clerical and diaconal gentlemands-'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let men who establish these meetings. We hear nothing the wives be to their own husbands in every thing '!- during the week-days, as they are called, (as if a week thus enjoining a submission absolute in degree and did not consist of seven days,) of a right of the holdunlimited in extent. Our practice shows that we do ers of a religious meeting to stop all the audible businot regard these commands as binding: why then ness of the world around them until they have done praying; nothing of a monopoly of the vibratory proshould we fear to say so?

We find some of these errors in the very letter to perties of the air while their meeting lasts; nothing the Corinthians, a part of which we are now consideren of any disturbance to their own occupation by ering. Paul says that to have long hair is a glory to the continuance of the customary occupations of the en, and a shame to men. I believe that the around them. If they even mention the noise at all. length of the hair is of no more consequence than the it is not to complain of it, but rather to triumph that graceful proportion of any other part of the body, and their own noise has established itself in a new localihas nothing to do with the real shame or glory of a ty. Take the following notice, copied by the Chrishuman being. Paul declares it to be improper for a tian Watchman of Oct. 7th from a New-York paper woman to pray with her head uncovered. I believe THE PRAYER MEETINGS .- Several of the daily woman to pray with her head uncovered. I believe that the propriety and acceptableness of prayer have nothing to do with the presence or absence of a veil or a bonnet. And, for the following reasons, I believe that the Christian system allows women in the fullest manner to engage in public religious services; prayer, praise, and exhortation or prophecy.

THE PRATER MERTINGS.—Several of the daily prayer-meetings have been kept up during the entire season. That in Fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at least has been have season. The fulton street at and from the land congregate, and barter, buy and

1st. It is a well-known fact that women did preach sell, in the attempt to get gain, and where the and pray in public in the apostolic times, as the pro-phet Joel foretold that they should. (Joel, ii. 28.)

And this passage is quoted by Peter in explanation altar to the God unknown to multitudes of the freof the conduct of the disciples on the day of Pente- quenters of those docks and streets. cost, as follows: 'This is that which was spoken by Since, then, the managers of the daily prayer-meetthe prophet Joel,- And it shall come to pass in the ings do not even recognize the tumult of ordinary last days, saith God, I will pour out my spirit upon all business around them as a disturbance, are we not auflesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophethorized to consider the clamor they make respecting sy; and on my servants and on my handmaidens the occasional passage of rail-cars, chaises and coac will pour out in those days of my spirit, and they by the place of their meeting on Sunday as proceedshall prophesy.' Acts iii. 16-19. ing, in large measure, from a dog-in-the-manger feel-

It is plain that to prophesy must mean here in relation to the women, exactly what it means in relation tions which their Sabbatarian bondage does not allo to the men. But what is it to prophesy? St. Paul to themselves? If noise does not disturb their devo tells us, I. Cor., xiv. 3- Desire spiritual gifts, but tion on Saturday, it does not on Sunday. If, not rather that ye may prophesy. For he that speaketh being disturbed in the employment they choose for in an unknown tongue, speaketh not unto men, but that day, they interfere to prevent others from a like unto God; for no man understandeth him. But he freedom of choice and action, they show an oppressive that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, and as well as a sectarian spirit. Both these are constant ly made manifest by the attempts of the clergy and exhortation, and comfort.'

Women then might lawfully speak in public, actheir partizans to enforce the unjust laws already excording to the prophecy of Joel. But did they real- isting, and to establish new ones, restricting the rights

Luke, ii. 36-8. 'Anna, a prophetess, departed on Sundays. Readers of South-side Adams's book not from the temple, but served God with fastings on slavery will remember that in his eulogy on the and prayers night and day. And she, coming in at 'good order' maintained at evening in the streets of that instant, gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and Southern cities—and particularly on the regulation spoks of him to all them that looked for redemption

Acts, ii. 1-4. And when the day of Pentecost without a written pass, which they must show on being was fully come, they were all with one accord in one challenged, or go to the guard-house —the Rev. Doctor place. [All here refers to the whole body of Christian disciples, according to the testimony of Scott, Clarke, Doddridge, Bloomfield, and others.] And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fixe and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and did speak with other to go to meeting or keep them shut up at home,

ngues.
Acts, xxi. 9. 'Philip the evangelist [one of the imitive deacons] had four daughters, virgins, which we may judge what would be done if his power hesy.' as, xvi. 3. Greet Priscilla and Aquila, my helpers in Christ Jesus. The Greek word transleted helpers means fellow-laborers, and the same wor is applied to Timothy, 21st verse of same chapte rd overthrow of the narrow, fanatical and oppressiv to Timothy, 21st verse of same chapter, system which he teaches.—c. K. w. sss., iii. 2; to Titus, II. Cor., viii. 23; and

His majesty of mind! Marcus, Aristarchus, and others, Philem. 24.]
Philipp. iv. 3. 'Help those women which labored ith me in the gospel, with Clement also, and with

The First Independent Baptist Female Society cel THE INDIAN SUMMER. There is a time, just when the frost Begins to pave old Winter's way, These passages seem to me to afford decisive and October 8, 1858, in the vestry of the Joy Street When Autumn, in a reverie lost,

abundant evidence that, in the apostolic times, wo- Uhurch, Boston. men preached and prayed in public, co-operating Among the exercises were the following remark in substance, by WILLIAM C. NELL :disciples, and approved by them.

2d. The gospel itself declares that in Christ Jesus There are certain historical reminiscences there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, Baptist Society and Building in Joy (recently Belneither male nor female. That is, that in the use of knap) street, possessing many points of interest to the spiritual privileges, and the performance of moral and citizens of Boston, the early anti-slavery friends, religious acts, the distinction between male and fe- and especially the colored residents themse male is of no more consequence than the distinction may be deemed worthy of narration on this the twen tieth anniversary of your Society.

The gospel addresses our race, not as men and women, but as human beings. It requires, alike of all, the colored citizens found most of their religiou the conscientious performance of the will of God, as wants supplied in common with the worshippers in they individually understand it. And one of the the established churches in the town of Boston; and most prominent duties of the Christian is to spread had they been content thus to remain, and perseven the knowledge of the gospel. Can we believe that this same gospel forbids half the Christians in the colored churches would have disappeared. But, as world to teach these momentous truths because they are women? I cannot.

churches:-whatever may have been the prejudice 'But,' says the objector, 'these females were prophet- of the whites, (and we know they were pote esses, and, being such, are not a precedent for us. tive,) yet the colored people themselves were at leas These were inspired women, and are therefore not to be taken for precedents, unless our women also claim to be inspired."

The colored Baptists obtained access to a small to be inspired."

corner of Belknap and Pinckney streets, where they Does the objector mean to deny that Christians are succeeded, on Sabbath days, in attracting more of an audience than could find accommodation inside. The mere fact of a colored minister, and a colored congreow inspired by the Spirit of God? Does he forget Christ's words- I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the spirit of truth.' Does he mean to deny that the Christian's body is the temple of the

thee, among whom was Cato Gardner, who had long been a respectable member of Dr. Stillman's church. This brother was all alive in the business. By his importantly, Dr. Stillman drew up a subscription paper, which was circulated in various places, and thus obtained about fifteen hundred dollars. Others of a feeling of gratification that I have witnessed this. CURIOUS PHYSICO-THEOLOGICO. obtained about fifteen hundred dollars. Others of the church made collections to a considerable amount, I wish you all happiness and prosperity.' and having thus received encouragement to go forward in their design, they chose a committee of white gentlemen, viz: - Daniel Wild, John Waite, Wm. Bentley, Mitchell Lincoln, Ward Jackson, and Edward Stevens, to superintend the business. Some of these gentlemen made large advances, and the house

> in Belknap street finished during his life. He succeeded, and soon after closed his mortal career. A family, is always pleasant. I have visited several of the schools of this city. I have witnessed in no marble tablet on the front of the building bears this

was completed in 1806.

whose practice is to foster and perpetuate exclusive colored institutions as an entering wedge for expatricolored institutions as an entering wedge for expatri-ating their 'colored brethren' to Liberia. But, thank God! there are churches now in Boston where the color of the skin is no barrier to the fullest enings are trampled in the dust.

ings are trampled in the dust.

The West Church in Lynde street installed Rev. Charles Lowell as their paster this same year, (1806.) and the following reminisence, contributed by him to the Boston Christian Register of October 6, 1853, is an interesting item in the history of an old Boston

When the first church edifice that belonged to the West Parish was taken down in 1806, the pulpit in which the four ministers, viz., Hooper, Mayhew, Howard, and the present senior minister were ordained and had preached, was transferred to the African Society who were then engaged in erecting a church in Belknap street, a designated

this, been consigned to the shades of oblivion, with the exception of some portions retained as relics.

many of whom in this very room passed through the primary and intermediate classes up to what in those dark days of exclusive colored schools was dignified and is to be confined like a prisoner during life, and cease to exist at death. It is a half barbaric

ton that not a church could be obtained in which to ton that not a church could be obtained in which to hold a concert of prayer for the abolition of slavery, be unknown, except as porters. Here girls are t John T. Hilton, its Clerk, the unanimous vote, be satisfied with secondary places. They will have that 'the church was at their service whenever their own stores, and their own goods, and by closs wanted.'

chievous front, urging the throwing of Garrison and the Liberator overboard, unless woman's voice was woman will enter with succe hushed, when woman's heart was bleeding, and the no distant period, is to be done exten

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been repeatedly rallied here toexpose, denounce and protest against the iniquitous schemes of the American Colopositions from which the women will count the count of the count

equalled his will; and we may judge, too, how great is the need that Christianity should prevail to the tie, and on returning have been greeted with the welcome of approving hearts and hands,

When Boston Slaveocracy prevented that noble champion of freedom, from the other side of the water, George Thompson, speaking in Fancuil Hall on his second visit to America in 1850. Belknap Street Church was secured for his reception; and while Marshal Tukey, with his police and ropes, guarded the square, a never-to-be-forgotten meeting was held triumphant and unmolested—suggesting to the friends the square, a never-to-be-forgotten meeting was held triumphant and unmolested—suggesting to the friends what the Equal-School-Rights gatherings therein are thus given by the Philadelphia Bulletin: confirmed as its appropriate name, the Colored Peo-

Happily, the changed aspects of public sentiment She bade

Street church and its vestry into acceptable audienceroome, and which with the Tweflth Baptist Church
on Southac street, are ample for the meetings necessary in this locality.

If these remarks had been intended to criticise the
pro-slaver, and sectarian position of colored churchs
asstors and heif.

If these remarks had been intended to criticise the pro-slaver; and sectarian position of colored churches, pastors and laity, many a painful fact could be presented. It is sufficient now to state, that the growth of anti-slavery ideas, and the consequent increasing opportunities for the enjoyment of equality among their fellow-mee, are inducing the intelligent and reformatory colored people to protest against all only in the most earnest and reformatory colored people to protest against all only in the most earnest manner as she asserted her innocence.

'At half past ten o'clock the drop fell, and, after struggling for a few moments, the wretched woman hung lifeless.' tory colored people to protest sgainst all exclu-

From the Anti-Slavery Standard SOUTHERNERS VISITING A COLORED

Governor Brown of Florida, Hon. D. S. Walker mere fact of a colored minister, and a colored congre-gation, (a novel sight in those days,) had the effect to when the descons with the second sight in those days,) had the effect to Mrs. Walker, and Mms. Le Vert of Mobile, visited, when the descons with the second sight in those days,) had the effect to Mrs. Walker, and Mms. Le Vert of Mobile, visited, when the second sight in those days,) had the effect to gation, (a novel sight in those days.) had the effect to secure crowds of listeners, from whom the deacons, with their hats for contribution-boxes, gathered coin sufficient to aid materially in paying the incidental expenses, besides affording a shadow of compensation for their pastor's services.

This was the same house once occupied by Colonel Middleton, the commander of that colored company complimented by Governor Hancock with a flag, and pamed the 'Bucks of America.' The boxhood of paying the first the same house once occupied by Governor Hancock with a flag, and address:

named the 'Bucks of America.' The boyhood of Patrick and John Riley, of Shadrach and Sims notoriety, was also passed in the same building.

In 1805, the church proper amounted to twenty, and they have been all the spirit of improvement. Education is the great source of happiness. Education is the part of virtue, and education and virtue will make you and they began to make exertions towards building them a place of worship. They appointed a commitwithout it life would be a burden. With education.—
Without it life would be a burden. With education.—

> The Hon. Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida, also dress, which is thus reported:

'It has given me a great deal of pleasure, myoung friends, to have the privilege of making thivisit. I may say that few things I have seen any vas completed in 1806.

Cato Gardner labored that he might have the house to see the cultivation of the human mind under all marble tablet on the front of the building bears this inscription:—'A gift to Cato Garder, first promoter of this building. 1806.'

At the present day, colored churches quite readily secure 'ways and means' for erecting or remodelling their houses of worship from individuals and Societies, fraternizing with the American Colonization Society, your duty to your settled. It is beyond my power profession to my gratification. I will say that I have been profoundly gratified in hearing the answers which you have given to the questions which have been put to you by your esteemed City Superintendent, Mr. Randall. They show that your teachers have done their duty to your, and that you have done your duty to yourselves. It is beyond my power was to give full expression to my gratification. I will If Gov. Brown and the Hon. Mr. Walker wer

the color of the skin is no barrier to the fullest enjoyment of Christian fellowship; and such churches should be attended by colored persons, to the utter shall not presume to question their sincerity—with desertion of those where their rights as human beings are trampled in the dust.

which the four ministers, viz., Hooper, Mayhew, Howard, and the present senior minister were ordained and had preached, was transferred to the African Society who were then engaged in erecting a church in Belknap street, a designation of it, doubtless, most acceptable to Him who is no respecter of persons. A short time since, I heard in my retirement that the Society were about to remodel their house, and fearing that the pulpit with which so many interesting are to sing any of the patricit tunes; they said that short time since, I heard in my retirement that the Society were about to remodel their house, and fearing that the pulpit with which so many interesting associations were connected would be destroyed. I expressed a wish to my physician (Dr. Shattuck) that the pulpit might be rescued from destruction, and secured by purchase to the parish to which it had originally belonged.?' Through some procrastination, this purpose, however, was not accomplished, and the pulpit has, ere

"WOMAN'S SPHERE." As the result of education Several friends now present, with myself, assembled here for most if not all the schooling we ever received, many of whom in this very room passed through the dark days of exclusive colored schools was dignified with the misnomer of 'higher class.' But, three years since, after a hard-fought battle, the doors of the district schools were opened to all children, irrespective of complexional differences.

But, independent of its history as a church and a school-house, this building has won for itself celebrity by the various meetings held within its walls by the colored citizens and the friends for promoting the cause of human brotherhood. Even its very basethe colored citizens and the friends for promoting the cause of human brotherhood. Even its very basement is redolent of freedom; for in this very room where we are now assembled was formed the pioneer selves better fitted to select, value and sell calico and cambries, silks and worsteds, baparts and hope ribe. where we are now assembled was formed the pioneer

New England Anti-Slavery Society, in January, 1832.

Soon after commenced its pulpit occupancy by Mr.

Garrison, the Grimkes, and other advocates of immediate emancipation.

Serves better littled to select, value and sell canco and common value of the pioneer littled to select, value and sell canco and canco and common value.

Soon after commenced its pulpit occupancy by Mr.

Garrison, the Grimkes, and other advocates of immediate emancipation. In 1834, when pro-slavery was so rampant in Bos- goods store; to-day it is getting to be uncommon to this church promptly responded to the letter from come up into the business, and being by habits of the Anti-Slavery Society, and communicated, through life and taste better suited to it, they will not long In 1840, when New Organization raised its mis-wealth, where the men will fail and die.

There are very many other pursuits into which Anti-Slavery platform narrowed to sectarian dimensions and brought under the control of sectarian exclusiveness;—not so, said the colored men and woclusiveness;—not so, said the colored men and women; and in this place that verdict was accordingly

itself—or it any great event that conligence by special couriers. Rising above that condition, they instituted the mail system, and that is
so far perfected that thousands and millions of letmen; and in this place that verdict was accordingly rendered.

The colored citizens of the olden time were wont here to celebrate, in a blended civic and military manner, the fourteenth of July, in commemoration of the same city. Now the telegraph is coming to cover that same ground, to a saving of time. We have a few lines between the chief cities and under but, as this was but nominal emancipation, having taken place without any formal statute record, the day's observance has become obsolete, or rather superseded by that of the First of August, the anniversary of British West India Emancipation, and which for many years was duly commemorated in Belknap Street Church.

have z few lines between the chief cities and under some of the seas; but a century hence there will not be a village that will not have its telegraph of fice, and in the cities the lines will radiate from some central point, as do the fire alarm lines of today, to every ward. The whole earth will be coveraged with a network, and the sea bottoms will thrill with these nerves of the world. This will open an extensive field of labor for women, for in telegraph

against the iniquitous schemes of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Garrison and other anti-slavery friends have,
within these walls, received the benediction of Godspeed on their missions of humanity across the Atlantic, and on returning have been greeted with the

EXECUTION OF a FEMALE. On Friday last, Mrs. Mar.

'The condemned woman passed last night rather comfortably, sleeping with her children in her arms. She bade farewelt to her brother and children this render now unnecessary any such substitute for the citizens' Faneuil Hall.

morning, and after devotional exercises in her room, was taken to the scaffold at a quarter past ten o'clock, leaning on the arm of one of her spiritual advisors.

How many innocent persons have been executed on the gallows, Heaven only knows.

IT IS NOT A DYE MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S Hair Dressing

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HATE EUROPEAN REPUTATION HE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamus e Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or seals, to RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURE COLOR

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the las The Zylobaisamum or Dressing atone is the bar hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following a deniable proofs that these are the best preparing either in Evrope or America. They contain no big either in Evrope or America. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Language says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Rose and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After ing them six weeks, my extremely gray hair restored to its natural color. I am satisfied h not a dye.' HAYTI.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many year his sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N.Y. sionary to Hayts, now of Martinsonryn, A. I. In climate having seriously affected her hair and my says, 'I have derived much benefit from the unit Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy. Mrs. S. A. Aller I have tried various other research for my hair, but never anything that so maken and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. s. len's.

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 1 has used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restre and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, m withstanding, its influence was distinctly visit The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holinen! h. ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Es Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the post of the hair where baldness has commenced, now have the evidence of our own eyes," REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Ebida 1

Y. City. I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's Westle Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a mign I am happy to say it prevented the falling of dia hair, and restored it, from being gray, to it me ural glossy and beautiful block REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Belia

N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and 2th balsamum are the best hair preparations I have me known. They have restored my hair to its cries REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am haper

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Ma S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Tylonia samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my graness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pol. & 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Almi World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S.A.E. len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be in in Boston. You may say in my name that I has they are what they purport to be.

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pittle N. F. Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wall Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to it and is restored to its natural color. I am stim 'tis nothing like a dye."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. With has greatly thickened. The same is true of pot of my family, whose head we thought would be almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thicke and has a handsome appearance since using h Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalanum REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'Det fect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restagra Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'envi glory' belonging to old men, to the original has youth. The same is true of others of my acquire

REV. J. P. TUSTIN. Ed. ' South Bantist.' he. Claim ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obtain by new and better hair forming, by the useoflas A. Allen's World's Hair Restores

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE. Treas. Am. Bible Unim. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of I merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's Well Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The land have found superior to anything I ever used

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends the REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mal A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness dryness, and always produces the softness, siling and natural gloss so requisite to the human his

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. & L Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaluma has stopped the falling off of my hair, and crusti new growth.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalust have met my most sanguine expectations in cases my hair to grow where it had failen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I known a great many who have had their hair restard the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Her la storer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mr. & A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolale mum. They have changed my hair to its said color, and stopped its falling off.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. (%) think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Weill Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

We might quote from others of the numerous we might quote from others of the we depend above sufficient to convince the most skeptial than have at least the best preparations in the westlement of the young or old. We manufacture other preparations. Occupying the large building, also of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for the streets, exclusively for the streets. salesroom and Enzabeth streets, exclusively for one salesroom and manufactory, we have no time at a limit of the sales of

quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that was always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it is longer, and does more good; the expense, is the saless than others. We aspire to have the lost, and is a sale of the charles of the c less than others. We aspire to have the the lowest priced. One bottle of Restore a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 31 ms

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red lak to come wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted as letter. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, eith words, Mrs. S. A. Allen' World's Hair Restorer, if Broome Street, New Fork, blown on them. The Blast Bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. fliel world's Bulsam, 355 Broome Street, New Fork, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted, for on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted, for other is genuine. Signing the name by other is grounded. The significant of the signi GENUINE

Some dealers try to sell other preparations on the they make more profit, instead of these; insist on the

Sold by nearly every drug and |fancy goods delife Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Deps, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N.T.

EVERY INTI-SLAVERY ROBERT P. V

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The following hts of the paper,

OND QUINCY, SAN HILLIPS. WM. LLO

VOL. X

REFUGE SLAVERY II While counselling not unmindful of insettled with regarding sees that izes, and the Supre

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e asks no more; sh PHASES OF ohn Mitchel, in h ti, thus chronicles ons in the South John J. McRae ember of Congress ace of Gen. Quitm antly, has even to arties, and all by h cy of the Slave Tra here the people as cRae, a strong De \$100 are better. Is not this a mat

lect upon? Might sition before the por the people buying 'In South Carolimatinforms us, Mr. Sate Legislature by ettigrew has failed fr. Spratt? and who dettigred to have at heaves to have above. fore the last Legi ortation of cheap no ot expressly made in hey are very prude ave notions of polic anderstand. In fact ondents was sharply he revival of the slav hinking about the heap fellows all the entleman has been nown to be going t atronize the King of For our part, we lected avesredly for a Mississippi. Stil

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What Southern luck to plant himse latterm? It is the bolish monopoly; it or it will enable Am English and Fre rd both whites and WHAT THE IRISH .

itchel relates as fol e doing in America ' Every Irishman in aception, who can a yay buys them. So cesful planters in rishmen; and the purchased in America roes upon it purchased in America roes upon it, was a he purchaser was an large number of It ho own slaves, but and slaveholders, we execut. Our acquaint the South is very ith one of them whold dislave trade with ery large slaveholde itizens at the North interest in slavery, rotes to let it alone, hem,) because they hem.) because they he ponsibility for it; be sitution; by which ights and liberties are proved themselv

DOUGI The triumph of Senthe creed enunciated The following synopsition the Richmond S 1. Judge Douglas